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PRICE TWO CENTS

MUSIC SCHOOL DELEGATES OPEN THEIR SESSIONS

Arthur Foote Welcomes National
Gathering of Settlement
Workers and Points Out Di-
rection of Modern Movement

NEGRO SONG A TOPIC

David Martin Tells of Efforts
Made to Have Plantation
Melodies of South Cherished
for Their Educational Influence

Encouraging progress in many directions was described in the reports of music school settlements given at the third annual conference of the National Federation of Music School Societies, which opened this morning at the South End music school, 19 Pembroke street.

The reports showed that the schools were unable to accommodate the number of applicants eager to enroll and that "everywhere was the greatest enthusiasm for the work on the part of both pupils and teachers.

After a short business session presided over by the president, Mrs. Howard Massfield, the meeting was turned over to Arthur Foote, president of the South End Music school.

Mr. Foote in welcoming the visitors called attention to the fact that the emphasis in music school settlement work was to be more and more upon collective work rather than upon developing talent in pupils as individuals.

Reporting the work of the South End music school he stated that there were at present 250 pupils, and 3720 lessons had been given since last September.

He also mentioned the Parents Association, which has been a more recent development of the work, as one of the most helpful organizations connected with the school.

David Martin of the Music School Settlement for Negroes in New York reported that the school was supported by the negroes themselves and that this year \$1000 had been donated by the school to the Clef Club, and that there

(Continued on page four, column seven)

NEW ENGLAND LOSES IN CONTEST TO TAKE SHOES FROM FREE LIST

Democrats From This Section of Country Led by Repre-
sentative Phelan Voted Down in House Caucus on
Amendment Proposing Duty of Ten Per Cent

WASHINGTON—New England Democrats made a concentrated effort in the House caucus today to secure removal of boots and shoes from the free list, but were overwhelmingly defeated.

Representative Phelan of Lynn, Mass., offered an amendment to place a 10 per cent duty on the footwear. It went out under a roar of "noes." Then he offered to compromise on five per cent, but again met defeat. The Democrats stood firm to reduce the "high cost of walking." The Payne-Aldrich tariff on boots and shoes is 15 per cent.

The contest on the shoe tariff came in the debate on the free list which opened this morning and probably will be concluded tonight. Democratic leaders now say that the caucus will complete its work Saturday and present the measure in the House in practically its original form on Monday.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia offered an amendment today proposing to levy a 10 per cent tax on crude rubber. It was defeated, 83 to 33. The ways and means committee was again sustained when Representative Borland of Missouri proposed to put manufactured rubber products on the free list.

The Democratic House caucus worked over the Underwood bill throughout Thursday upholding the Democratic House leaders and President Wilson upon all contested points.

The woollen schedule was under fire throughout the session. Attempts to

EXPERTS IN NEIGHBORHOOD WELFARE CONVENE



Left to right: Miss Eleanor J. Crawford, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Samuel Fels, Philadelphia; Johan Grolle, Philadelphia; Miss Sarah H. White, Boston; Miss Anna M. Boyce, Fall River, Mass.; David Martin, New York; Miss Linda Sampson, Cleveland; Miss Edith Blum, Philadelphia; Miss Anna McIntyre, New York; Miss Helen Vaningen, Brooklyn.

PAUL REVERE RIDES AGAIN IN BOSTON SCHOOL EXERCISES

Children All Over This City Are Recounting the Scenes
of April 19, 1775—Classes From North End Institu-
tions Go to Old South Church to Learn

This being the 18th day of April there falls upon the ear of almost every school child in Boston today the familiar Listen, my children, and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, on the eighteenth of April, in seventy-five, of the

hurry of hoofs in the village street, A shape in the moonlight, a bunt in the sparks . . . And beneath from the pebbles in passing, a spark . . .

Every public school in the city is celebrating the anniversary of this ride today and the events which followed it on the succeeding day, with some form of special exercises. These are usually held in the schoolrooms and take the form of recitations, readings, patriotic songs and sometimes a discussion of the events of that day in 1775 which marked the first armed assertion of American rights and included incidents pertaining to that event not found in school histories. These were frequently given added interest by personal visits to the places connected with them, the Old North church, Lexington Common, the house in Lexington where Adams and Hancock were sleeping that night and the bridge in Concord.

At the Eliot school in the North End, which is under the shadow of the Old North church, there was probably less interest in that event than in schools farther removed, for many of the children are from foreign lands and have not yet become familiar with the American idea. The Hancock school close by takes care of the girls of this district while the Eliot takes care of the boys.

By special arrangement the girls of the special classes at the Hancock, who are as yet quite unfamiliar with American ways, are to march from the school house this afternoon to the Old South meeting house on Washington street and there listen to a talk that they can understand about the day and what it means to them in opening this country with its educational advantages, privileges and talents.

The talk is to be given by Miss Eleanor M. Colleton, and will be illustrated with stereopticon views. The girls who will attend number about 300, 100 of whom have arrived in this country since last September.

(Continued on page four, column seven)

MR. QUINCY IN TARIFF CONTEST

WASHINGTON—Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, is here with several textile manufacturers preparing for a lobbying campaign against the cotton and woollen rates in the Underwood tariff bill.

Opportunity having passed to secure modification in the Democratic caucus and anticipating quick passage of the bill through the House it is expected that their efforts will be directed toward the Senate.

NEW HAVEN ROAD RATE PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—The Providence Board of Trade filed with the interstate commerce commission today a protest against the practise of the New Haven road of making a minimum freight charge of 50 cents on a single consignment from Providence to points on the Boston & Albany, whereas the minimum charge on a single consignment to points on other roads is 25 cents.

Chairman Underwood combated these arguments. He said business would be slack anyway while a tariff was being adjusted and he thought the sooner the law was put into operation the better for all.

MINERS CONSIDER PEACE PLANS

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Coal miners in Cabin and Paint Creek districts, where several thousand have been striking for a year, were expected today to make their reply to the "peace proposals" of Governor Hatfield. The coal operators late yesterday accepted the Governor's terms, which conceded practically all the miners' demands except recognition of the union.

CLEAN JOURNALISM is growing stronger and more widely known every day. The good work of its friends in passing their Monitors is doing much to let the world see how closely the leading exponent of clean journalism is following high newspaper ideals. Send to-day's Monitor where it will do the most good.

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In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....5c

SCHOOL POLITICS ARE DECRIMED BY THE CHAIRMAN

Boston Committee Head Questions Propriety of Measure Passed by Senate Permitting Teachers to Sign Nominations

OTHER OPINION VARIES

Roger Sherman Hoar, Attorney for League, Expresses Disappointment Not to Have Secured Passage of Entire Bill

"This legislative action it seems to me is improper," said George E. Brock, chairman of the Boston school committee, speaking today on the action of the Senate in passing the measure permitting teachers in public schools to sign but not circulate nomination paper, and permitting them to appear before legislative committees at public hearings.

"It seems so to me for the reason that it is generally acknowledged today that it is unwise and undesirable for people in the service of a municipality to engage in political activity," he continued. "Not only is this so in municipalities but in the state and national service also. In all of these laws and ordinances are in effect which absolutely prohibit employees from active participation in politics."

"For our Legislature to select one group, the school teachers, and grant them special privileges along this line tends to break down that which has come to be acknowledged as a wise and proper observance among all other groups in the employ of city, state and nation."

Michael J. Corcoran, Jr., a member of the school committee, says there is nothing for the school committee to object to in the measure as it has been acted upon by the Senate and he regards it

(Continued on page four, column one)

POWERS TAKE UP COMPENSATION TO MONTENEGRO

Turko-Bulgarian Armistice Has Clause Allowing Extension of Period Beyond April 23 if Peace Negotiations Delay

EUROPE CONFERRING

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Agreement to suspend hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey at Tchataldja, reported yesterday, is now confirmed.

The agreement includes a clause permitting the prolongation of the period beyond April 23, the date at present arranged, if peace negotiations have not by then been officially opened.

The ambassadors' conference was resumed in London yesterday, Lord Morley representing Sir Edward Grey, who is away. Mr. Asquith was also present. It is understood that financial compensation for Montenegro was one of the principal points discussed.

Meanwhile the friction between Bulgaria and Servia over the d-limitation question does not lessen. The claims of the allies will constitute by no means the least difficult and delicate question to be settled after a general declaration of peace between the allies and Turkey. In the Skupstina the Servian premier was subjected to attack on refusing interpretation as to the division of the Macedonian territories between Servia and Bulgaria.

TOWN TO BAR STRIKE PARADES

HOPEDALE, Mass.—What is expected to be the last parade of the striking employees of the Draper Company's mills was held here this morning. Tonight a town meeting will be held to consider steps for preventing marching without the sanction of the selectmen. Bills of demands have been presented to the Greene Brothers and William Lapworth & Sons companies at Milford. The strikers at the former shop demand better working conditions and wage increases all around that average about 15 per cent. At the latter place the girls ask for the abolition of the system by which learners on the weaving machines are not paid during the three weeks of instruction and for a minimum wage of \$5 a week.

Twenty-six prize cattle were imported on the Cymric by J. L. Hope of Boston, and all will be taken to Littleton for the usual month's quarantine before being allowed to officially "land." Included in the cargo of the Cymric is a large shipment of wool, bleaching powder, earthware, cotton lace, glassware, linen, brooms, bars of steel, and oranges.

Among the passengers on the Cymric were: Capt. C. S. Herring, an English army officer returning to his home in Canada, and the following Bostonians: Mrs. Jane Allan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Balmforth, David Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Currie and two children, Robert Dumphy, Henry Fisher, Edward Hawken, Miss M. J. Judge, and Walter Roscoe.

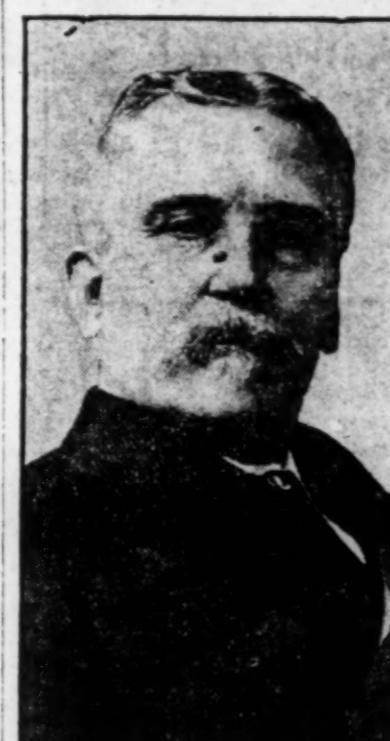
After landing several hundred passengers at Halifax, the British steamer Parisian, Capt. W. P. Hains, reached here today from Glasgow and Moville, with 112 cabin and 108 steerage passengers. Included among the passengers were 20 Scotch lassies coming here to be married, the largest number on one ship for years.

Among the passengers on the Parisian were: Miss Minnie Adams, John Ahifeld, Mrs. Margaret Baxter, Miss Mary Bullock and Mrs. M. Hamilton with Master A. Hamilton of Boston; Miss Janet H. Burrell of Worcester and Mrs. M. Anderson with four daughters and one son of New Bedford.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO SEE DR. ELIOT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson learned that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, was to attend a meeting of the Carnegie Foundation Trustees here today and invited the educator to call at the White House this afternoon. They will discuss many matters in which both are interested, but the call is wholly social.

Department Commander of Bay State Spanish War Veterans Who Is to Retire



(Photo by Chickering)
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM STOPFORD
Who opens headquarters

HOUSE DEFEATS STRAW VOTE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Question of Letting People Decide Women's Issue at Next State Election Settled for Year by Action of Lower Branch

LIVELY DEBATE HELD

Adverse action was taken by the House this afternoon on the bills providing for a "straw vote" at the next state election on the question of granting equal suffrage.

This was opposed by the suffrage leaders on the ground that it gained nothing for the suffrage cause since it did not provide for a suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Two rollcall votes were taken. The first was on a motion of Representative Bliss of Malden to substitute a bill in which it was provided that the straw vote should be among the male voters only. This motion was defeated by a vote of 53 to 119.

The second roll-call was on a motion of Representative Barnes to substitute the Drury straw vote bill for the adverse committee report sent in on this measure by the committee on election laws. This motion to substitute was lost by a vote of 73 to 117.

The question then came on accepting the adverse committee report on the Drury bill. This was carried on a viva-vote vote.

Today's action, it is said, ends the discussion of the suffrage question at the present session of the Legislature.

Mr. Cushing said he believed the people desire to vote this year on the question of granting equal suffrage. He said the resolve to submit to the voters an amendment to the constitution granting equal suffrage had been defeated.

However he declared that there was presented an opportunity to refer the question of equal suffrage to the people.

Representative Washburn asked whether he believed in such a referendum for men voters alone, to women voters alone, or to both men and women.

Speaker Cushing replied it was immaterial to him to whom the reference was made, but he believed it would be preferable to have both men and women vote on the subject. This statement was greeted with applause throughout the assembly room.

Mr. Washburn then opposed a straw vote proposition, saying that the spirit if not the letter of the Republican platform demanded submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters. This having been defeated he said that he believed the Legislature should not provide for a straw vote as this would be no gain toward obtaining the suffrage amendment to the constitution necessary before women could vote.

The new bill differs from that of Representative Drury chiefly in that women registered to vote for school committee would not have an opportunity to vote with the men on the question.

FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

NEW YORK—Fire in the plant of the Hearst newspapers at Williams and Duane streets, early today, caused a general exodus from the building and threatened to prevent the publication of the city edition of the Morning American. The World and Times offered the use of their presses but arrangements were made to run the city edition off in those plants when Fire Chief Kenlon announced that the fire was out and permitted the mechanical staff of the American to return to their work in time for the city editions.

The fire started in the basement. Scores of men and women were carried out of the building by Nicholas Rohmer and Vincent Gibson, the elevator men, who ran their cars despite conditions, till the last person was rescued.

TEMPORARY PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

DANVERS, Mass.—William A. Spooner, acting principal of the Holton high school during the absence of Principal Charles F. Abbott who is on a year's leave of absence, has tendered his resignation to the school board to take effect in June at the close of the present school year.

MRS. C. D. BRYAN DROPS OUT OF D. A. R. PRESIDENCY CONTEST

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Charles D. Bryan of Nashville, Tenn., 42, seven vice-presidents are to be chosen at today's session.

A motion was carried at the Thursday session to hold proposed amendments to the constitution over until next year.

On Wednesday afternoon President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson held a reception for the 2700 delegates at the White House.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ASKS PAROLE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Julian Hawthorne and Dr. George W. Morton, who were convicted in New York for using the mails to defraud in connection with promoting mining schemes, have filed applications for parole from the federal penitentiary here. They entered the prison March 24 to serve sentences of a year and a day each. The parole board will meet May 6.



MISS MARJORIE E. DAY
Elected vice-president of student government

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M. Barthou Carries Amnesty Bill Through French Chamber

HONGKONG MAY PREPARE HARBOR FOR LARGER SHIPS

Business People See Steamers Outgrowing Great Accommodations of Port in the Orient

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—For some time there has been an agitation in certain circles in Hongkong for the deepening of the harbor. Hongkong as the entrepot for the far east and the greatest shipping depot in the Orient, cannot afford to fall behind the times and the advent of steamers of greater draft than formerly has demonstrated that the harbor is incapable of admitting vessels of the largest type afloat today. The big steamers of the Pacific Mail Company churn up the bottom as they leave their berthing place and occasionally vessels that have ventured too near a certain spit near the wharves have gone aground.

These circumstances have set shipping people thinking, and the government last year put forward a scheme for improving the western entrance to the harbor by dredging operations, estimated to cost \$300,000. The Chamber of Commerce considered that the benefit to the shipping community would be small, and out of all proportion to the cost, and they expressed the opinion that if larger vessels visited the port as a result of the opening of the Panama canal a far more comprehensive and costly scheme would have to be considered.

But apart from the question as to whether the Panama canal will attract larger vessels to the harbor, it is of importance to note the increasing size of ships which are being put on the existing routes by the Messageries Maritimes, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Passenger traffic has developed enormously in the last 10 years, and in all probability the next 10 years will witness shipping developments in this part of the world, equaling, if not surpassing the growth in numbers and in the size of ships seen in the past decade. In that event these dredging operations cannot be indefinitely delayed without injury to trade interests of the port, and costly though the undertaking may prove it must be kept well in view.

FRANCE HASTENS DREADNOUGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Owing to a clause inserted by the Chamber of Deputies in the finance law, the battleships A9 and A10 will be laid down in the autumn of this year, instead of at the beginning of 1914, as had at first been decided.

The description of the dreadnaughts is as follows: length 575ft., beam 88ft., gun, with displacement of 25,320 tons. The speed they will attain is estimated at 21 knots; they will have four propellers with engines of 32,000 h. p. and their cost will average 70,000,000 francs.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Round-Up," 8.
CASTLE—"She Stoops to Conquer," 2:10.
COLONIAL—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8.
HOLLIS—Olive Skinner in "Kismet," 7:45.
KEITH—"The Walker," 1:45.
PARK—"Officer 996," 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—Irish players in "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," "Workhouse Ward," "Rising of the Moon," "Spreading the News," 8:10.
SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trentini, 8.
TREMONT—Aabor company in "Faust," 8.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"A Man's Friends,"
BEASCO—"The Year of Decision,"
CESTERO—"The Larger Student,"
COAST—"Joseph and His Brethren,"
COHAN—"May Irwin,"
COMEDY—"Fannie's First Play,"
CUTTER—"The American Case,"
CORT—"Peep of My Heart,"
ELTINGE—"Within the Law," 1.
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"What Happened FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha,"
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper,"
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags,"
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road,"
LYCEUM—H. B. Warner.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip,"
PLAYHOUSE—Miss Grace George,
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters,"

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—Miss Sophie Bates.
CORT—"The Silver Wedding,"
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True,"
GRANDE—George M. Cohan.
LAUREL—Miss Blanche Ring.
WICKED—John Lawrence.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape,"
POWERS—Robert Loraine.
STUDIEBAKER—"The Talker,"
PRINCESS—William Collier.

FRENCH PARDON BILL PASSES BY BIG MAJORITY

Government Sustained in Opposing Amnesty Proposals to Offenders Against Army Discipline and the Public Services

MEDIATION OFFERED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The chamber has risen for the spring vacation and will not meet again until May 6. In view of the extremely small majority at their debut, they should be encouraged by the army commission approving the principle of the three years army service bill, and by the carrying of the amnesty bill in the chamber by a vote of 581 to 36.

This latter bill provides for pardons for a large number of offenders whose cases would not be considered of a really grave character. The bill was opposed by a section of the house who desired to include all those convicted of offenses against discipline in the army and deserters, as well as to obtain concessions for the railway men, postmen and telegraphists who took a prominent part in the late strikes.

The argument advanced by M. Semat, the well-known Socialist, was that his party had never advocated or encouraged desertion from the army, neither had they made it an anti-military political question.

The minister of war said that the great indulgence in the past has acted in the nature of a premium on desertion and lack of discipline. He quoted figures giving the results over a number of years from which it appeared that there were on an average some 10,000 deserters per annum, and nearly 3000 cases of lack of discipline. The proposal to extend a pardon to these cases was rigidly opposed, and the result of the vote on this special point was a large majority in favor of the government view.

Premier to Help Men

(Special to the Monitor)

A spirited debate followed with regard to the railway men and the post and telegraph employees. The government refused to include these in the bill itself but the premier offered to consider the question of approaching the railway companies with a view to obtaining the reinstatement of the men who had been dismissed by the companies during the last railway strike. M. Barthou said that it was now his intention to indicate to the companies that the time had arrived when it would be wise for them to show a larger measure of indulgence with regard to this matter. He said that the non reinstatement of men during a period of two years was a sufficient punishment.

With regard to the postmen and telegraphists, it was stated that most of the men had been already reinstated, but the new minister of posts and telegraphs, M. Masse, informed the chamber that, to adjust the present grievances, he proposed to apply a fixed rule to all those who had been reinstated at different dates viz., a uniform deduction of two months from their respective periods of service.

Customs Treaty Is Topic

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, the Franco-Spanish convention was finally discussed and ratified.

In reply to some criticism of the articles relating to the customs on the frontiers of the French and Spanish zones, M. Pichon, the minister for foreign affairs, gave a detailed explanation of the articles in question, showing that the conditions which seemed inimical to French interests were not so in reality, since they were balanced by the conditions affecting the Spanish zone.

At the close of his speech, M. Pichon expressed his satisfaction at the favorable termination of the negotiations attendant on the convention, negotiations which had resulted, he said, in the co-operation of the two powers concerned in the development of the well-being of an empire in which they were both deeply interested.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL IS WELCOMED IN ENGLAND



(Copyright by Liverpool Courier)

Duke and Duchess of Connaught disembarking from the steamship Empress of Britain at Liverpool

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are paying a visit to England, arrived at Liverpool on board the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's liner Empress of Britain. Their royal highnesses were met by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Captain Bonham, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, J. Harmond Baumer, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Mackinnon, and Lord Derby. The duke landed for a short

time to view a detachment of boy scouts, who were drawn up on the landing stage, but returned on board again. On the Sunday morning the liner was specially drawn up alongside the Princes landing stage for their royal highnesses to land, which they did about 10:45 a. m. and after shaking hands with their attendants, left River Side station for London by special train, the interior of which was beautifully decorated with roses.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA TRADE STEADY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Details of the oversea trade of South Australia for the month of January have been furnished by the customs department. As usual, the export figures were less than those for December, but that trade continues on a highly satisfactory level is shown by the fact that they exceeded by £147,183 the value of the exports for January, 1912, while the value of the total trade for last month was £119,962 in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year.

The exports were valued at £764,473, the more important lines being: Wheat and flour, £297,940; ores and concentrates, £279,380; silver, £52,430; wool, £47,195; hides and skins, £27,972; copper, £20,000; lead, £9,488; frozen meat, £8,490; butter, £8247. The value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £405,347; other British possessions, £75,281; foreign countries, £191,112.

N. S. W. CHERRY CULTURE THRIVES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The growing of cherries in New South Wales, when districts suitable for the purpose are selected, offers a congenial and profitable occupation for those contemplating the culture of fruit in cool temperate climate.

Two well known orchardists in the orange district have each taken this season, from a bearing orchard, £2,000 worth of cherries. The Orange, Young, Armidale, Tenterfield and Picton districts are the noted cherry growing districts of New South Wales.

Large quantities of the fruit, most carefully packed are reconsigned from the Sydney markets to all parts of Australia and the dominion of New Zealand. This trade is rapidly expanding. It is stated that large numbers of business people with capital have during the past few seasons entered the ranks of fruit growers in New South Wales, and from all accounts have not had reason to regret their action. The species of cherries most favored by growers are Early Lyons, Bigarreau Napoleon, Florence and St. Margaret.

TRADE UNIONISTS SHOW BIG GAINS IN WEST GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

ESSEN, Germany—At a board meeting of the sectional trade unions in the Rhine province and Westphalia, remarkable statements were made as to the growth of the organized labor unions. In August, 1912, at a conference in Elberfeld, it was stated that the total number of members in the two provinces and Hanover was 24,000. Today the number is 36,000, exclusive of Hanover, which shows an increase of 50 per cent in eight months. In Hanover the members rose from 2000 to 6000—300 per cent. These figures do not include the Saar district and Frankfort-on-Main, where there are 4000 members.

Labor bureaus for the national, economic, law-respecting workmen, which settle labor disputes by arbitration, now exist in the Essen, Elberfeld and Dusseldorf. The bureaus for finding work are in great request. The union has also a number of offices where members can obtain legal advice free.

After the board meeting the leaders of the juvenile section of the union held a separate conference, at which all the leaders expressed their satisfaction at the condition of affairs. It was resolved to form a special union for child workers in Westphalia and the Rhine province, which would start with a membership of 2100. All members are pledged to arbitration.

AUSTRALIAN WILD BIRDS IN BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The last of the consignments of Australian wild birds to enter Great Britain is the one, consisting of 5000 birds, which an Australian trapper was fortunate enough to obtain permission, one year after the passing of the law forbidding their export from Australia, to send to England. The permission was only granted after long delay, and with the stipulation that it should be the last consignment to leave Australian shores. Many of the birds are songsters, whilst others are more fitted for purposes of exhibition because of the beauty of their plumage.

FRENCHMEN GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Mademoiselle Helene Miroslavsky, the French lady barrister, has for some while been engaged in collecting the opinions of eminent Frenchmen on the subject of franchise for women.

Joseph Reinach, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Basses Alpes, states that there is but one way to retard the granting of the franchise to women, and that is by passing legislative measures which will limit the number of public houses and forbid the sale of alcoholism. For it was to promote the cause of temperance, points out M. Reinach, that the Scandinavian countries gave the vote to women.

M. Debie, a senator, states the cause for women in this way. He says that as a woman has in society to fulfill duties analogous to those of a man, and as she has the same rights to protect, it is only justice that she should be both civilly and politically man's equal.

M. Clemenceau does not favor the bestowal of the franchise on French women because of the preponderance which he believes it would give to church influence. He has no objection to offer, however, to the measure in Protestant countries where individualism is fully developed.

The increase in the amount of taxable property is also considerable, according to Dr. Mendelson, who, while admitting that the cost of living has very greatly increased, is convinced that the increase in annual incomes is still greater in proportion.

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Maklakoff Utterance Felt to Presage Reaction in Russia

POWERS CALL PEACE WITHOUT LASTING BASIS

Taking Skutari From Montenegro Is Declared to Be Similar Mistake to Those Made at Berlin Conference of 1878

PERSIA TROUBLESOME

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Three events of first political importance have claimed the attention of Europe during the past few days—the fall of Adrianople, Sir Edward Grey's statement in regard to near eastern affairs and his long-looked-for explanation of his policy in regard to Persia.

As regards the fall of Adrianople, it has left the situation unchanged. For days, if not weeks, it has been evident that in any conceivable settlement of the near eastern trouble Adrianople would have to be ceded to Bulgaria. Bulgaria has simply captured by force of arms that which would have fallen to her anyway in the efflux of time. She has added a dramatic incident of great moral value to her history; she has afforded an opportunity to her great Slav neighbor for a vigorous demonstration of sympathy, but it cannot be seriously contended that she has gained anything materially, and even on the moral side it cannot be said to be all "clear gain."

"Bulgaria's prestige in Europe," says a foreign diplomatist, "will be enormously increased, but the fact that she has been assisted by Servia contains the seeds of future trouble between the two states."

Disagreement Cleared

Sir Edward Grey's statement in regard to the situation, although for the most part simply a clear authoritative summary of what, in one way or another, had already become public property, contained one statement, which was at least unexpected, and that was, that within the last few days the powers had cleared away the last outstanding point of disagreement in regard to the delimitation of the northern and northeastern frontiers of the new Albania. The point is one of great moment, and although, until the exact terms of the agreement amongst the powers are known, it is idle to discuss the situation, yet it is to be feared that there is only too much reason to suspect that the shadow of "the pompous and empty ceremonial" at Berlin of 1878 has fallen on the congress of London of 1913.

Again and again during the past six months has the little kingdom of Montenegro claimed its right, in the face of Europe, to the plain and city of Skutari, and a clear way to the sea, urging with more than a show of justice and reason that their future as a people depended upon its possession. And yet it can hardly be doubted that the powers have decided to include Skutari in the new storm center they are laboriously evolving on the western shores of the Balkan peninsula, and once again to "shut up" the people of Montenegro within the hungry confines of their own Black mountains. There is not much promise of a settlement here, and it must be confessed that agreement on such a basis is simply a call of "peace, peace where there is no peace."

History Remembered

It is indeed the "Berlin method," and when one looks upon the bitter fruit of those methods as seen in the near east today, there is a grim irony in the recollection of Lord Beaconsfield's triumphal return from the German capital, some 35 years ago, of his "conquering hero's progress" through the streets of London, of his speech from the window of the foreign office to an excited and tumultuous crowd, which filled Whitehall from end to end, and of his memorable summing up, that he had brought back "Peace with honor." It was a sorry peace, and Berlin honor might well take its place as the modern equivalent for "Punic faith."

Is the history of Berlin in 1878 to be repeated in London in 1913? Have "les grandes puissances" still to learn the elementary lesson, that to build on injustice is to build on sand, and that the character of such builders and the fate of their buildings has been before the world, as a great unescapable fact, for 2000 years?

Then as to the position in Persia, and Sir Edward Grey's statement. The British foreign minister himself said he wished it could have been more satisfactory, and the wish must have been echoed by all who heard it, and by the many more who read it. No one can doubt the difficulty of the problem, or fail to admit that almost any scheme for its solution is apparently open to grave objection.

Britain in Difficulty

At the present moment there is little to choose between the outlooks, whatever course of action is decided upon. An absolute policy of laissez-faire, it can hardly be doubted, leads to anarchy, to a gradual extension of Russian influence, and to the fostering of innumerable excuses for armed intervention on the part of that power; whilst it is recognized on the other hand, as a platitude in the practice of international politics, that one country in the condition of Persia, and having her present status, is "occupied," the army of occupation inevitably becomes a fixture, and what was intended,

SHAH OF PERSIA UTTERS WISH FOR REGENT'S RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The recent exchange of telegrams between the Regent and the Shah, on the occasion of the Persian New Year, are specially interesting, as showing the efforts which are being made to induce the Regent to return.

Nazr-el-Mulk in his telegram, after the customary congratulations, added that he blessed the day, which was now approaching, when the Shah would take the reins of government into his own hands, thereby bringing increased strength to the country; to which the Shah, after expressing his thanks, replied that until he was able to assume the reins of government, the interests of the country would be best served by the Regent's return. It is understood that the minister of war, at the Cabinet's request, will leave shortly for Paris to consult with his highness.

There is still considerable anxiety in official circles regarding the former Shah, concerning whose movements very little information is obtainable. A further source of disquiet is the presence at Tabriz of Mujahal-es-Sultan, though it is reported that this trusted servant of the former Shah has been interned by the Vice-Governor, Shuja-ed-Dowleh.

POWERS TO DECIDE FRONTIER DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The conference of ambassadors in the matter of the Bulgaro-Roumanian frontier dispute is expected to commence its sittings shortly, at the Russian foreign office, under the presidency of M. Sazonoff. Those taking part will be the ambassadors of England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. It is understood that the sittings are to be strictly private, and no information as to the proceedings will be given out until the conclusion of the conference.

The Novoe Vremya declares that Bulgaria may receive some support in the conference from England, as against Rumania, on account of the latter country's obstinate maintenance of the Hebrean disabilities.

It is good faith, to be a temporary expedient, tends to become an inevitable part of a permanent policy.

"The present evils," said Sir Edward Grey, "are far less than the unknown, illimitable consequences of sending a large British force to southern Persia; that is why, in spite of all the provocation we have met, we have not made ourselves liable for a course of action which might be the beginning of the occupation of the southern zone and the Hebrean disabilities.

The service over, the jubilant manifestations began in the streets. Students from the university and high schools formed long processions, carrying torches and flags, singing the war songs, and rending the air with their prolonged hurrahs! They stopped before the Russian legation.

And all this without touching for a moment on that deeper, and, from the standpoint of international morality, far more important issue, the maintenance of the integrity of the Persian empire.

Persia's Good Sought

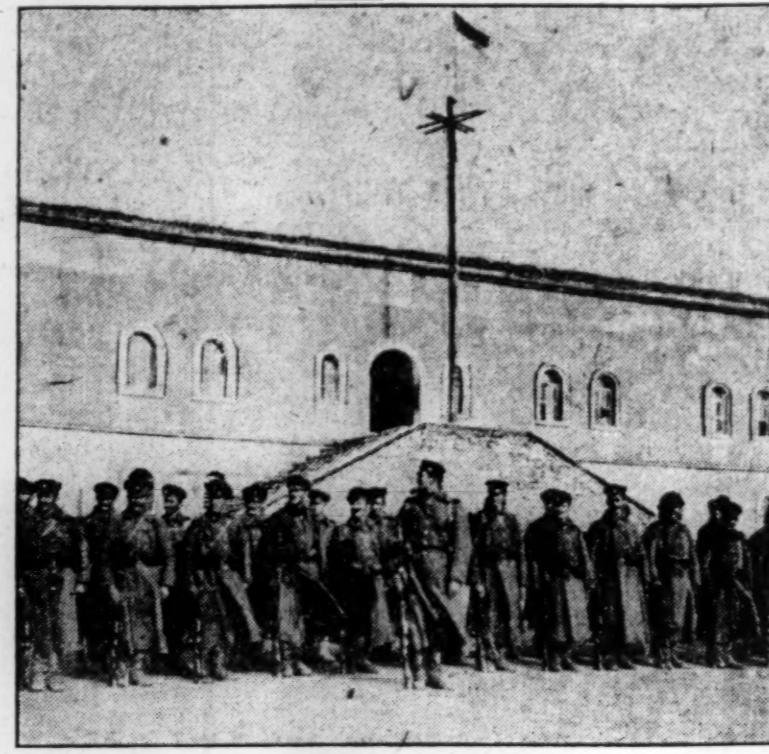
"Our object," said Sir Edward Grey, "is to preserve the separate existence of Persia and to get for her the best possible assistance and advice," and he deplored the Russian method in the north, and did not think it a good precedent to follow. In all this Sir Edward Grey had, and knew that he had, the opinion of all right thinking men in Europe behind him, but where it must be said that he has failed is not in trying to steer between the Scylla of potential anarchy and the Charybdis of armed intervention, but in that extraordinary vacillation and uncertainty which has characterized his every move, the moral effect of which on eastern people cannot be overestimated.

The Russian knows his oriental, he knows, to its last unit, the power of Persia and to get for her the best possible assistance and advice," and he deplored the Russian method in the north, and did not think it a good precedent to follow. In all this Sir Edward Grey had, and knew that he had, the opinion of all right thinking men in Europe behind him, but where it must be said that he has failed is not in trying to steer between the Scylla of potential anarchy and the Charybdis of armed intervention, but in that extraordinary vacillation and uncertainty which has characterized his every move, the moral effect of which on eastern people cannot be overestimated.

Eighteen months ago, when Morgan Shuster, in spite of all his faults as a tactician, was undoubtedly wresting order out of chaos in Persian finance, when he was laying foundations in all directions upon which some sure edifice of state could be raised, it seemed clear to the dispassionate observer untrammelled by the this and that of ulterior considerations, that Persian affairs had reached that tide which if taken at the flood might lead on, if not to fortune, at any rate to a national competency. At that moment, above all others, Persia needed the strong hand of a far seeing friend to guide her, but, as all the world knows, all the strength and foresight was with her enemies, and so it has been ever since. How far the mistakes of the past may be redeemed, the future alone can show. It would be idle to attempt a forecast,

SOFIA TRIUMPHANT AS NEWS COMES OF ADRIANOPOLE'S END

People in Bulgarian Capital Cheer Stirring Speech from M. Nikludoff, Representative of Russia, Who Expresses "Joyous Emotion" at Coming of New Epoch



(Reproduced by permission)

Company of the thirty-third Bulgarian infantry in Kirk Kilisse, after defeat of Turkish army

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Sofia has seldom, if ever, presented such a spectacle of triumphant joy as it did recently. For four long months, she has lived under a very nightmare of fearful suspense till Wednesday, March 26, it was sent along the wires, "Adrianople is taken."

Immediately the word was caught up passed from mouth to mouth and carried along. The bells of the city pealed forth the joyous news. Crowds gathered from every quarter, overflowing all the principal streets. They at once repaired to the cathedral, St. Kral, to return thanks to God. Wholly insufficient to receive the throng of grateful worshippers, the square about the church represented one black moving mass.

In the evening the ministry of war building, the military club, the city hall and city park were beautifully illuminated with the colors, red, green, and white, in electric lights. People thronged the park, the band played, and the boys moved around in great circles in the national dance, saying meanwhile, "Let's be merry now, boys; it will be our turn next." The older people looked grave and serious, but everybody else was rejoicing.

Infantry Has Endured

It is the Bulgarian infantry which has borne the burden and heat of the present war, though this, of course, does not detract from the credit due to the other arms engaged. There have been wars

prolific in cavalry achievements, but this has not been one of them. All arms and departments have fulfilled their separate duties admirably, but it is undoubtedly the infantry which here, as in all wars, has done the hardest work. It is the infantry soldier who plods along on foot, mile after mile of a forced march, perhaps day and night, with a rifle, a heavy kit, a bandolier and an entrenching tool, and who frequently goes into action the moment he reaches his destination.

As everybody knows, the marching of Wellington's infantry in the peninsula became proverbial, and it has often been asserted that it was the wonderful marching powers of the German troops that went far towards winning the war of 1870. When the time comes for an official history to be compiled of the present war in the Balkans, the world will probably know a good deal more with regard to the achievements of the Bulgarian infantry and the infantry of the other members of the alliance than it has been possible to gain from the scanty information which has hitherto come from the front.

A deafening hurrah went up from the crowd, and it broke into the Russian national anthem. The processions then proceeded to the French legation, the Servian and the Greek, greeted by the representatives of the respective nations. The excited crowd then surged down the chief thoroughfare, and at the hotel Panack, coming upon the city commandant, bore him aloft in triumph. Away into the night the streets resounded with the tumult.

The next day, March 27, was the day legalized for the celebration. All in-

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Boston School Politics Are Decried by Chairman of Board

(Continued from page one)

as a victory, for the school committee, restraining the activity of the teachers in ways that might be inimical to the best interests of the schools, and giving the school committee practically what it wanted.

As the controversy over "rule 240" as it was passed by the school committee and which was the cause of the legislative action occurred before she became a member of that body, Miss Frances G. Curtis has had no occasion to take action in the matter and regards it as a thing that is not a part of her work. She therefore is unwilling to express herself upon the legislative act either one way or the other.

Miss Anna C. Murdock, president of the Boston Teachers' Club which strongly opposed the original action of the school committee, comments on the legislative action merely by saying that it seems to her unfortunate that the school committee did not see fit to abrogate the whole thing last January when it was called upon for that purpose by representatives of the club, as it would have avoided all subsequent trouble and secured harmony between the teachers and the committee.

Roger Sherman Hoar, attorney for the School Voters' League which carried the controversy into the Legislature stated that he was very much disappointed not to have secured the passage of the entire Fisher bill as it was originally, but found it a satisfaction that the final vote was such a close one. "The opponents of our bill," he said, "were forced to attack it indirectly which shows the popular approval of our position. Many a man in the Senate who approved the Montague amendment considers that the school committee has no right to make a gag rule, and thinks that the school teachers ought to be allowed to circulate nomination papers, but they were afraid that if they passed such a measure it would not only operate as permission to circulate such papers but as an invitation. 'The bill as it stands is a tremendous rap at the school committee,' Mr. Hoar continued. 'It is a great victory for us. It vindicates the majesty of the Legislature. I think it is quite a blow to the school committee. Although defeated on one minor point we have won a victory on our main fight, limiting the power of the school committee, and our very defeat has made the final victory more secure.'

Miss Louise Hall, secretary of the School Voters' League did not regard the outcome in the Senate so favorably. "We won on our bill but fought the amendment as hard as we could," she said. "We have accomplished something, and trust that there will be no further defeat. The measure as it now stands does not prohibit the circulation of nomination papers by teachers, but it fails to express permission for them to do so and that is what we wanted. We shall not ask for a reconsideration of the bill."

The Boston Advertiser on Thursday said editorially:

"The House has already acted favorably on, and yesterday the Senate also was recorded in favor of, the bill to abolish civil service reform in the schools by putting them back on the old basis of 'spoils politics.'

"The reason the Legislature was asked to pass this bill is because this is the only way in which this system can be forced upon Boston. The voters of this city have repeatedly gone on record against this proposition. They do not want machine politics brought back into the public schools. They know what scandals arose under the old regime and they want their schools free from such scandals. The members of the Senate who voted for the teachers' lobby bill yesterday are evidently 'practical politicians' and believe that the Boston school board has no right to prevent such scandals."

"If this bill becomes a law, then there is not one class of civil service employees in Massachusetts who will not have the right to demand equal privileges. The Boston school teachers are under civil service rules, but they demand the right to maintain a lobby on Beacon hill, to oppose every act of the Boston school board and thus to create an atmosphere of insubordination and maladministration as a necessary consequence. They apparently have the backing of the 'spoils' politicians in the Legislature in this. The teachers' lobby bill has gone along swimmingly so far."

"It is astonishing, however, that the members of the Senate showed themselves at all squeamish in opposing the idea that school teachers should be allowed to use their influence, obtained in the schools, to induce parents of school children to sign nomination papers for whatever machine the teacher favors. Why draw the line at a little thing like that, while allowing the teachers to maintain an active lobby at the State House—something never allowed before to any class of civil service employees in Massachusetts? This seems like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Of course the idea of using a teacher's position in the schools to get nomination papers signed is utterly bad and contrary to all principles of civil service reform. But the whole bill is open to that criticism, and the lobby feature is tremendously worse."

"The policy of House and Senate in destroying the very foundation of civil service in Massachusetts is going to be pretty serious before the matter is ended. The Republican party has gained many votes in Massachusetts by standing resolutely by civil service reform. In throwing that principle completely to the winds as they are doing in the teachers' lobby bill the party is making a blunder, which may prove tremendously costly. It is only too likely to alienate from the party many thoughtful voters who have been loyal Republicans through thick and thin in the past."

SHEEP INDUSTRY LEADS IN PROSPEROUS MILFORD, UTAH

Annual Wool Clip Enlivens City Closely Identified with Enterprise Extensively Carried on in Southern Part of the State

REMUNERATION SEEN

MILFORD, Utah—Among the many and varied commercial activities in southern Utah the sheep industry stands out conspicuously as one of the most important and remunerative. Since its inception in the early eighties this enterprise has had a steady growth and



WILLIAM H. DE WOLF
Owner of shearing corrals

consequently a marked monetary appreciation, until now it occupies an important place in the industrial assets of the state. A conservative estimate places at 500,000 the number of sheep ranging now in southern Utah.

Taking note of this fact, it becomes apparent why a sheep-shearing plant,

THROUGH LINE OF SURFACE CARS IS TO BE URGED

Business Men to Ask Elevated to Connect East and West Sides by Better Service

At a meeting of the committee of the business men of Boylston street and Huntington avenue with Vice-President Brush of the Boston Elevated late this afternoon, C. P. Wise of 379 Boylston street, who originated the idea of connecting the east and west sides of Boston by a direct line of surface cars, will give a report on the time actually used running under the arrangement put in force on March 31. The cars start on Boylston street at the subway and run via Park square, Eliot and Beach streets, and are getting to the South station in eight minutes.

From the same point by the subway to Boylston and transfer at the Bourne corner, via Washington and Summer streets, Mr. Wise has found in several tests the cars require 18 minutes at least and often 21 and even 23 minutes.

The meeting this afternoon considers the establishment of a through line of cars from the Back Bay to the South station, using so much of the route as is already adopted but avoiding the transfer at Church street. The committee brought together by Mr. Wise consists of Amos Whipple of the Copley Square hotel, J. Linfield Damon of the Thorndike, Timothy Mooney, the mayor's secretary, and Otto J. Pehler.

SOUTHERN TRADE ENVOY QUERIED

Many trade queries and lines of investigation were proposed to Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association and other kindred bodies, at a conference Thursday that he might be properly guided in his inspection tour of South America as a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party that leaves this city on the steamship Metapan next Thursday.

Members of the foreign trade committee of the Association and a number of foreign department managers of shoe and leather houses and representatives of rubber houses were present. Mr. Anderson will also carry with him literature conveying a description of the advantages to be gained by trading with New England.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Harry Phillips from London will speak at the open-air meeting held this evening at Columbus square by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government of ward 12. Other speakers will be Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Florence Luscomb. The meeting will be advertised today by an old-fashioned carriage which will be driven about the streets bearing the sign "Votes for Women."

which may take rank without dispute as the largest in the United States and the second largest in the world, is operated here. Milford is a division point on the S. P. L. A. and during the sheep-shearing season it contains a cosmopolitan grouping including all classes from the proletarian to the millionaire.

Those in charge of affairs state that there will be upwards of 300,000 head of sheep handled in Beaver county this year, since 200,000 would represent the average number in the last 15 years. The shearing, which begins about April 10, is done mechanically and principally by contract. The contractor gets 13½ cents a head for shearing and sacking (which includes the sacking and twine which he furnishes) and the shearer gets about eight cents a head for shearing. An expert will shear from 150 to 200 head daily.

For the last four years the average price per pound received for wool has been 14 cents. Like other commercial commodities wool fluctuates, dropping at one time recently to 10 cents and at another jumping to 21 cents a pound.

The sheep raised in southern Utah are what is designated a "fine medium," the average clip per head being seven pounds. Henders' and camp tenders receive \$50 a month and board. Bands of sheep usually number from 2000 to 3000 head and require two men for each herd. The average cost to the owner, including shearing, dipping and lambing, is about \$1.35 a head per year. The average loss on the entire herd yearly is about 10 per cent, and the average increase of the herd is about 70 per cent. The tenders and camp tenders employed in southern Utah are usually white men and are preferred to colored men.

Southern Utah and its environments were originally more adapted to the sheep industry but conditions have changed materially in recent years. In the winter the sheep range on the deserts, but in the summer season they are driven back on the government forest reserves, consequently, as the government has established so many reservations, it has affected the sheep industry in these parts.

There is in Utah a wool growers' association, the object of which is to educate sheep men along economical lines; to encourage them to raise high grade sheep and to handle the wool by latest methods. Practically every sheep man of note in the state of Utah is a member of this organization.

Representative Biss of Malden also has offered an amendment to lessen the number of required years of service from 10 to five years. Another amendment proposed by Mr. Wood would have the bill not apply to Boston or to any city or town already having similar regulations in force.

The bill makes provision for hearings for teachers against whom charges have been brought, stating that such hearings may be in executive session if a majority of the school committee so desire.

Representative Lomasney wants this provision amended so that the teacher's wishes also must be consulted on the question of having the hearing private.

He desires that the case be given publicity if the teacher believes this is due him.

Representative Biss of Malden also has offered an amendment, providing that the bill, if enacted, shall take effect in any city or town only upon its acceptance by a majority vote at a regular election or town meeting.

Governor Foss was sustained in his veto of the drinking cup bill for public buildings and places by a vote of 11 to 27.

The Governor's veto of the East Boston tunnel bill was postponed to Tuesday on motion of Bagley of Boston.

By a vote of 12 to 22, with three pairs, the veterans' retirement bill, so-called, which requires cities and towns to retire on half pay veterans of the civil war who have served for 10 years in certain departments, was rejected.

The bill to transfer to the state the cost of maintenance of the New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge was rejected, with out date.

Senator Mack of North Adams, with his initiative and referendum amendment to the bill authorizing cities and towns to provide free meals for school children and, on his motion, the matter was postponed to Tuesday.

The Senate passed to be engrossed on the first call of the calendar the bill to increase to \$200 the salaries of the assistants of the Suffolk county district attorney.

The Allen order, for an investigation by the transit commission into the Park square tunnel and Boylston street subway propositions was reported favorably from the committee on joint rules.

A bill was received from the committee on agriculture and public health, sitting jointly, providing that it shall be unlawful to sell milk containing more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

The committee on mercantile affairs reported a bill to provide that moving picture kinematograph films shall not be exposed for a longer continuous period than 20 minutes, and that other films in a series of pictures shall not be exposed for a period exceeding one hour without interrupting an act of vaudeville or some other entertainment.

In the House Thursday Representative Sullivan of Holyoke moved to substitute, for an adverse report, a bill providing that on work done for the commonwealth the wages paid by contractors shall not be less than the minimum wage paid in private employment to workers in the same industry. Catheron of Beverly said the bill lacked safeguards, and established a dangerous precedent. Substitution prevailed on a rollcall, 128 to 96, and the bill was placed in the orders of the day for tomorrow.

This is said to exist a deadlock in the committee on constitutional amendments over reporting the resolve for an amendment to the state constitution to allow the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts. One member of the committee has yet to be polled, and this is expected to dissolve the tie.

STATE STRIKE INQUIRY ASKED

Investigation of industrial conditions in Hopkinton, Milford and vicinity is asked in an order introduced in the House of Representatives Thursday by Representative Morrill of Haverhill. Mr. Morrill desires to ascertain whether there has been any violation of the contract labor law. The order was referred to the committee on rules.

SALES MANAGERS MEET

Members of the Boston Sales Managers Club met at the Boston City Club yesterday and were addressed by Charles W. Hoyt of New Haven, an expert salesman and advertiser. Mr. Hoyt recommended an automatic salary basis for salesmen and that everything possible be done in the way of bettering the working conditions of salesmen.

SEVERAL COUNTY C. E. UNIONS MEET

Nine county Christian Endeavor unions of Massachusetts will Saturday hold their annual conventions at Cambridge, Stockbridge, Plymouth, Holyoke, Montague, Pittsfield, Lynn, Southampton, and Franklin.

Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh and William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will be among the speakers at the Cambridge convention of the Middlesex county union.

HOUSE FAILS TO REACH TEACHERS' TENURE MEASURE

Action Expected Monday on Measure Making Employment of Instructors Permanent After Being on Payroll Ten Years

OFFER AMENDMENTS

Final action probably will be taken in the House Monday on the school teachers' tenure of office bill, after disposal has been made of numerous amendments which have been offered. The bill was not reached today as was expected. This measure provides that 10 years consecutive employment by the same school committee shall give to the teacher the right of permanent employment during good behavior and efficiency.

Representative Wood of Gardner has offered an amendment to lessen the number of required years of service from 10 to five years. Another amendment proposed by Mr. Wood would have the bill not apply to Boston or to any city or town already having similar regulations in force.

The bill makes provision for hearings for teachers against whom charges have been brought, stating that such hearings may be in executive session if a majority of the school committee so desire.

Representative Lomasney wants this provision amended so that the teacher's wishes also must be consulted on the question of having the hearing private.

He desires that the case be given publicity if the teacher believes this is due him.

Representative Biss of Malden also has offered an amendment to lessen the number of required years of service from 10 to five years. Another amendment proposed by Mr. Wood would have the bill not apply to Boston or to any city or town already having similar regulations in force.

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NAVY YARD MEN SEEK CHANGE IN HALF HOLIDAYS

Extension of Former President Taft's Order to Cover Six Months and Include Employees Working Seven Days

MR. WILSON IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—Half-holidays on Saturdays during six months of the year are asked of the President by representatives of government employees in the navy yard and arsenals. It also is urged that the presidential order include those employees known as seven-day men who under previous orders have been required to work full time because of the nature of their work with reference to public safety.

A committee comprising George L. Cain of Lynn, Mass., president of the National League of Government Employees; William T. Hobard of the Washington navy yard and E. W. Ree, a national executive member, in the navy department, was introduced to President Wilson Thursday by Representative Curley of Massachusetts and presented the case.

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Representative Biss of Malden

Passport System Urged to Regulate Admission of Aliens

Professor Racca of University of Rome Says Barring of Those Without Credentials Would Solve Immigration Question

HIS VIEW OPTIMISTIC

Adoption of the passport system as a means of regulating the stream of immigration into the United States is advised by Prof. Vittorio Racca of the University of Rome, who is visiting Boston.

Professor Racca has been in this country for the past year and a half traveling throughout the East. He intends to go to the West later. Although he began his studies from the basis of economics he soon became interested in the social conditions as they related to immigration and he resolved to take up that question from a general and particularly American standpoint.

Professor Racca takes an optimistic view of the American immigration problem and in speaking of this question today he said the United States should accept the large number of foreigners seeking entrance but change the methods of handling them. He also said the probation system was being used successfully in Europe and asked why it could not be applied here.

Professor Racca advises the cleaning out of the slums and the debarring and deporting of undesirable immigrants, maintaining that it rests with Americans to find the proper way of assimilating the immigrant rather than the means of excluding him.

"Many Americans think that too many foreigners come to these shores but it is no so," said the professor. "The supply modifies itself according to the varying demand; so much so that as soon as the demand diminishes or stops immigration diminishes and emigration increases. Thus equilibrium is immediately reached without any loss to the country while in Europe, for instance, we almost continually have too many or too few laborers."

"If we take into consideration that the industrial development of America is rapidly increasing, that about one half of the immigrants go back to their native country within a few years and in addition that the United States is one of four or five countries having the highest immigration of native people toward Canada and so on, one sees that immigration fills a very urgent need in the progress of the country."

"Some Americans object that certain characteristics of the immigrant make it difficult to assimilate and Americanize him. It is wrong to assume that they do not become rapidly adjusted to the American environment. The vast majority after a while master the situation admirably well and work their way through the difficulties of American life better in many cases than the natives."

"Of course, belonging to different races and coming from different civilizations, they bring with them and keep features which are different from those of the old immigrant. But to be different does not mean to be worse."

"And though the appearances are sometimes strange the fact is that those new citizens have the highest standard of civic consciousness and America can rely on their faithful and grateful allegiance as well as on that of the citizens who descend from the old immigration."

"For a country like America to receive the most energetic, intelligent and courageous elements of the Latin, Jewish and Slavic races must be considered a valuable acquisition and not a degeneration of the old native stock."

"Americans overestimate the number of foreign criminals who come to this country. The fact is that the number is comparatively small. Above all the fact which proves how great are the opportunities for economic, intellectual and moral betterment that America offers to the man of good will is that a great number of those who were criminals in Europe find an open field in America for the development of their personality."

"Nevertheless if America adopted a broad and wise passport policy it could debar all those who are undesirable on account of their criminal records just as it could get rid of the criminals after they landed by deporting them as every European country does, no matter how many years they have lived in the country."

"According to my opinion, Americans many times overrate the need for help and relief from immigration. One must never forget that those people who come to this country, so different from theirs, and after a careful consideration decide to stay, have the same substantial qualities as your forefathers."

"Thus the immigrant does not need so much help as many suppose, but if they prove unfit for the new environment they ought to be sent back immediately to their country, for their sake and for the sake of America."

"But to those who succeed the duty of America is to offer them as soon as they land an environment at least not detrimental to their development, as the slums are now."

"America should offer them such instruction and information as would enable them to learn the language of this country and to become acquainted with its opportunities, institutions and laws in order to make them good citizens. But the less charity is given to them the better. They come from countries where charitable institutions are more or less unknown."

"Of course the enormous number of the newcomers and their differences in racial characteristics, religious beliefs and social conditions make their adaptation to the new conditions difficult sometimes for them and for the American. But I have no doubt, and all of the past history of America is evidence of it, that these problems will be easily solved as soon as American Economic Review."

CITY OF STOCKTON IS AT HEAD OF YEAR-ROUND RIVER NAVIGATION

San Joaquin Valley Metropolis Has Excellent Highway, Rail, Water Transportation Facilities for Crops and Manufactures

DISTRIBUTING CENTER

STOCKTON, Cal.—As the metropolis and chief distributing center of the San Joaquin valley, Stockton is 78 miles northeast of San Francisco and favorably located for both commerce and manufacturing.

Among Stockton's most distinctive features are transportation facilities, climatic conditions and its location near the largest peat land area in the United States. Few cities in the world have such favorable highway, rail and water transportation facilities. Within 25 miles of the city are 300 miles of electric or steam railways, 263 miles of navigable channels and 250 miles of improved wagon roads. In March, 1909, the people of San Joaquin county, of which Stockton is the county seat, by a vote of 3 to 1 authorized the improvement of 238 miles of these highways with permanent stone or macadam at a cost of \$1,890,000. From Stockton as the "hub," these improved highways now radiate in all directions through one of the richest agricultural districts of California.

Stockton is served by four transcontinental railway systems, including the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, Santa Fe and Western Pacific. An interurban electric line connects the city with Sacramento, the capital of the state. Two other lines are nearly completed, one reaching south through the San Joaquin valley, and the other eastward toward the rich mineral and lumbering belts of the Sierras.

River Traffic Heavy

The city is at the head of year-round navigation on the San Joaquin river system, being connected to the river by a navigable channel nearly three miles in length. Two lines of steamers ply daily to San Francisco, a distance by water of 85 miles. Passengers and freight are discharged at the head of the channel in the center of the city. Through the extensive system of navigable channels in the San Joaquin delta, a large fleet of steamers and sailing craft market the produce at a minimum of cost.

The waters of Stockton channel are affected by the tides, the variation between high and low tides being as much as 40 inches. A depth of nine feet at low tide is maintained in the channel by the United States government. Terminal rates are given shippers in Stockton by all transcontinental lines. Recent railway statistics show that 49 commodities are shipped from Stockton in carload lots, among the more important being grain, beans, agricultural implements, flour and millstuffs, hay, onions, potatoes, grapes, fruits and leather.

The network of improved highways and of rail and water lines centering in Stockton affords exceptional facilities both to farmers and manufacturers in reaching the markets of the world, and assures the industrial supremacy of the city of the old native stock.

Stockton as Center

From Stockton as a starting point, the Mother Lode, the Calaveras and Tuolumne Big Trees, the Yosemite valley, and the grand scenery of the high Sierras may be reached. The trip with others through the delta region shows the California of the past and of the present. More than any other state has California found expression in story and poetry. The California of literature as interpreted by Bret Harte, Mark Twain, John Muir, Joaquin Miller and others, are centers in the Mother Lode region and around the Big Trees and the Yosemite.

The climate of Stockton and the delta region is equal and like that of the Mediterranean, and as might be expected, the grape, the fig, the olive, the orange, the lemon, the almond, flourish as well in central California in

Americans with their intelligence and breadth of thought cooperate with the representatives of the different currents of immigration with the view of finding a solution satisfactory both to the newcomers and to Americans."

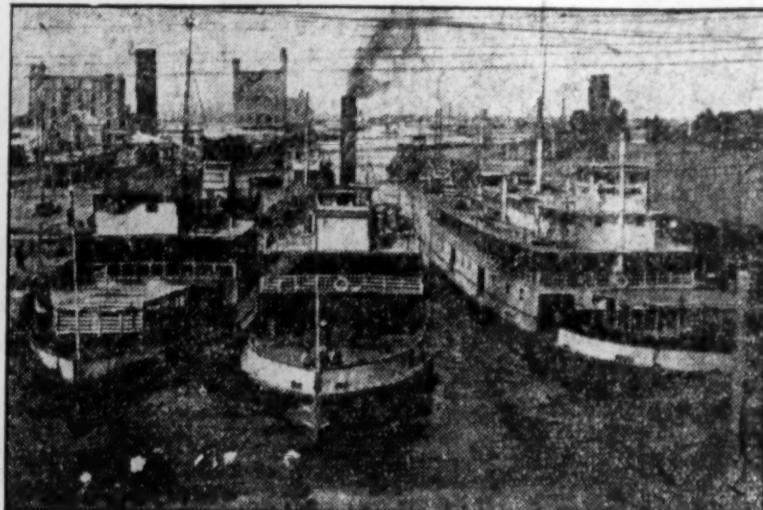
PACIFIC ROADS SEEK DELAY

WASHINGTON—Extension of the time limit by the supreme court for dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, which expires May 10, is sought by the railroads. Paul D. Cravath of New York for the railroad, discussed on Thursday the question with Attorney-General McReynolds, who is disposed to favor an extension because he believes the railroads have tried to reach an agreement. Whether it will be necessary to appeal to the courts for delay is a question.

CORNELL GETS PROF. A. A. YOUNG

ITHACA, N. Y.—Prof. Allyn A. Young has been appointed by Cornell University to its chair of economics vacated by Prof. E. W. Kemmerer last winter. Professor Young is a lecturer at Harvard, has been professor at Dartmouth and Leelan Stanford and is noted as an economic authority. He is a writer for the American Economic Review.

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, STOCKTON



Passengers and freight are discharged at head of channel in the center of the city



Plowing on reclaimed peat lands near Stockton made productive by building dykes or levees

the valley and foothill regions tributary to Stockton as in Spain, France and Italy. In the same orchard with these products of a semi-tropical climate are often found the peach, the pear, the prune and other hardy fruits.

Peat lands of the San Joaquin delta

chief crop is planted in May or June and harvested from November to January. In many cases two crops are secured in one year. Yields of 300 bushels to the acre are not unusual.

Flowers may be seen blooming in the open air 12 months of the year. The average annual rainfall is 15.54 inches, sufficient to mature most crops. In general terms there are two seasons—the rainy and the dry. The rainy season begins in November and continues until about April. This is the season for plowing, for planting, for pruning trees and vines. From the name, "rainy season," one might suppose that it is raining the greater portion of the time from November to May. During the last year for which figures were available, there were only 49 rainy days in Stockton, leaving 317 days during which all farm operations could be carried on without the least discomfort.

Peat Lands Productive

West of Stockton is the largest area of reclaimed peat lands in the United States. In this delta region the many channels of the San Joaquin river have formed numerous islands. The natural growth on these islands is the tule, a coarse reed as thick as one's finger and often 10 or 12 feet in height. Twenty-five years ago these islands were overflowed with water year after year during the winter and spring months. Many of the islands, with a total area of about 200,000 acres, have been reclaimed by building levees or dykes around them.

These lands are now considered as productive as the polders of Holland or the lands of the Nile delta.

The soil of these river islands is rich in peat, formed from centuries of growth of swamp plants, mixed with sediment deposited by the river at each annual overflow. These reclaimed peat lands now produce immense crops of onions, beans, celery, asparagus, potatoes and barley. Potatoes planted in January or February are harvested in May. The

business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, H. R. Lane; vice-president, C. A. Whipple; secretary, C. A. Whipple; treasurer, E. V. Lane; council at large, Harold Brightman, Miss C. M. Cannon, Frank C. Murphy, H. J. Hannan; insurance committee, Miss Anna Say, T. H. Clarkson; clubhouse, R. V. O'Callahan; Parker; secretary, J. Horgan; treasurer, G. M. Watson; directors of the bank, F. M. Spear, G. G. Goldie. Members of the different sections of the council are: A. W. Wright, Miss Gallant, A. E. Mason, D. E. Spear, Mr. Merriam and Mr. Blakeley. Members of the arbitration board are: Mr. Long, Miss Minnie Gleeson, F. Blaisdell, J. G. Taylor, Mr. Griffin and Miss Tregaskis. So much interest has been manifested in the election that an extra edition of "The Echo" was printed during the night and was ready for distribution at the opening of the store this morning.

Charles Restall, buyer of domestics and linens for the Magrane Houston Company, has been in New York this week.

Irving F. Hobbs has been appointed by the Gilchrist Company to the position of store assistant to Bernard Dougherty, buyer of men's furnishings.

At the Filene Cooperative Association's annual meeting last evening the chief

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COMPRESSED POETRY

A quatrain, so the poet finds,
Who seeks to put in four
Brief and, of course, expressive lines.
Some splendid, big idea that the
public and the poetic anthologies
will go on repeating indefinitely, does
not afford enough room, so to speak,
for him to turn around in, and so
he has to use a whole lot more.

AT SO MUCH PER

He—Will you be ready at precisely 8 o'clock sharp and not keep me waiting a minute?

She—Yes, but why this caution regarding punctuality?

He—I shall call for you in a taxicab.

HOPELESS

Her name was Penelope.
He'd never heard it, so when he
Addressed her, why, he lost all hope,
Because he called her Penelope.

EXPLAINED

He—See that ship lying off in the harbor. Isn't she a beauty?
She—Yes, but why do you call it a "she"?

He—Well, because she is likely to be very much attached to a buoy.

The Balkan states having captured in common a considerable quantity of the spoils of war, are now confronted with the difficult and dangerous problem of dividing it up among the victors.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING

Our letters once so warm and kind
Are now indifferent, as a rule,
And writing to her is, I find,
A sort of correspondence cool.

The big colleges are already securing their football coaches and of course each of them hopes to hitch on to a team that will carry away the victory when the important moment arrives.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

VANCOUVER PROVINCE—The Canadian Pacific railway seems determined to eliminate the Rocky mountains as far as their railway traffic is concerned. By means of bridges and tunnels

it means to allow no obstacles however large to stand in its way. It finds it expensive to go round a mountain or try and climb it, so now, without any more ado, it boldly plans to go through it. The lowering of the grade and the elimination of the danger of snowslides will naturally be a tremendous gain to the railway; the expenditures of millions of dollars will doubtless be justified by the increased earning power of the road. But what is chiefly significant is the determination shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to meet all and every competition from any other transcontinental lines even if the road from Calgary to Vancouver to all intents and purposes has to be rebuilt at enormous expense.

The Canadian Pacific does not undertake work of this kind without being fairly certain that conditions warrant it. The expenditure of something like \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 in one province must be proved worth while by the interest it will earn. The only way that interest can be earned is by business in the province. It is obvious therefore that the C. P. R. is spending these millions because it is certain that return will be adequate.

If the C. P. R., the pioneer railroad of this country, has such faith in the future development of this coast and is not willing to allow anything to intervene between it and the traffic it desires it is a good omen for Vancouver and the whole province.

Here at any rate is another tale of millions thrown into the lap of our destiny.

WASHINGTON POST—The career of the Los Angeles Municipal News has no

counterpart in journalism. Established, conducted, and put out of business in strict conformity with the initiative, referendum, and recall, the passing of this mouthpiece of the higher ideal has features of more than ordinary interest.

Los Angeles felt that she had found herself at last. The fame of her newly adopted progressive form of city government was spreading like magic. There was a world-wide demand for the formula. Why not set up a propaganda?

Another original idea—just the thing! So the first municipal organ ever set afloat made its appearance, by grace of the referendum and the frugal idea that it was a money-making proposition.

The recouped city treasury supplied the wherewithal, and a snug sum was set aside for the upkeep of the plant till the money should roll in. The enterprise fell flat, nobody knows just why.

Its claims to distinction are as exceptional and unique as could be found on any inscription in the newspaper hall of fame. The Municipal News was the only paper ever launched by means of the initiative and referendum. It was the only venture of its kind that never could show any revenues. It was the only paper that the "recall" was ever invoked.

NOVEL ENTERPRISE SUCCEEDS FOR NORTH DAKOTA STUDENTS

Young Men and Women of Farm School Take a Show Train Through the State for All the People to See What They Learn and Do at College

ARGO, N. D.—In order to picture to the people of the state and country student life in and out of the classroom and student capacity to plan and carry out successfully enterprises of a considerable complexity and extent students of the North Dakota Agricultural College recently passed a week on railroad wheels, housekeeping and advertising their college. They chartered a special train, manned it from engineer and stoker to conductors, trainmen, cooks and waitresses, and passed five days and four nights on the road, including in the itinerary a visit to the state capitol on

ments of agriculture, biology, chemistry, geology, horticulture, home economics and liberal arts, subjects taught at the institution. Thousands of people inspected these cars en route.

The dining car was under the supervision of the young ladies in the department of home economics. They figured on the amount of food necessary for four days, planned the menus, baked the bread, hot biscuits, pies, cakes and other delicacies and served the meals in

PRAIRIE PRODUCES UNIQUE IDEA



Departure from agricultural college campus of first student life special train ever run in all America

Lincoln day, when the state Legislature was entertained with a holiday patriotic program, all furnished by the students. The students defrayed all the expense themselves from entertainment proceeds and personal contributions.

The train was made up of two baggage cars, a coach car, a sleeper, a dining car and a compartment observation car. Several of the college coeds who made the journey had trimmed the hats they wore as well as sewed the dresses they traveled in. One room was converted into a newspaper office, where an hourly paper called the N. D. A. C. Student Special was issued. The bookcases in the observation car were filled with volumes representing courses in liberal arts taught at the institution. The parlor car contained a piano, around which the college songs were sung.

The supplies used on the train were all from the college farm. Even the flour was ground from wheat grown thereon, and the meat balls, mutton chops and pork ro

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE RUSSIAN EFFECT

May be of satin, sponge, crepe or foulard

RUSSIAN blouses are smart, are generally becoming, are used for silk, cotton, wool and linen, indeed, for all materials, and are always attractive. This one is worn over a simple five-gored skirt, with overlapped edges at the left of the front and a panel back. In the picture, it is made of charmeuse satin, but the same model has been seen developed in sponge, in the new cotton crepe, in foulard, and with the blouse of one material and the skirt of another. For the latter can be combined plain and figured fabrics or the same material in different colors and the style is liked for the simple, lighter fabrics of summer as well as for the slightly heavier ones.

White sponge, showing a design of tiny flowers enclosed by a frame for the blouse with plain white sponge for the skirt would make an exceedingly handsome costume. Flowered crepe de chine could be used for the blouse and plain for the skirt, or, if something very striking is wanted, the skirt of plain blue charmeuse with a blouse of one of the new silks printed in oriental designs can be used.

For really warm weather, the square neck and short sleeves will be liked, but for spring, the big collar and the long sleeves are pretty. The blouse is a very simple one, the peplum being joined to the blouse at the waist line beneath the girdle, and the sleeves are attached to the armholes in what is known as the set-in style.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 1 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar; the skirt will require 6 1/4 yards 27, five yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7706) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust



TRIED RECIPES

PRUNE DUMPLINGS

WHEN making light rolls after any good recipe set aside a pan of the dough which has been molded into small biscuits (a little smaller than the ordinary "raised" biscuit) in a place where they will not rise too rapidly. After soaking some prunes put on to stew in plenty of water so there will be a good deal of liquor when the fruit is cooked. Sweeten to taste. Half an hour before you wish to serve the dumplings put the biscuits on top of the prunes and cover the saucepan closely. The prune liquor will permeate the dough and if properly made the result is delicious. The amount of prunes and biscuits used depends on the size of the family. This dish can be made by using a rich baking powder biscuit dough instead of the yeast biscuits, if one is in a hurry, but while good it is not so good as the genuine article.—Ladies Home Journal.

GERMAN DOUGHNUTS

These old-fashioned "fried cakes," as they used to be called, need the addition of baking powder to make them light, and less shortening is then used and the cakes are more tender and digestible.

After flour and baking powder are sifted together the other ingredients are added and the dough quickly rolled out, cut and at once cooked. Put the fat in a deep pot (to avoid danger of boiling over) and the fat should be of sufficient depth to cover the dough when first dropped in. It should be smoking hot or the dough will absorb the grease and be soggy. Not more than half a dozen cakes should be dropped in at one time or the fat will unduly cool and some of the cakes be submerged during the entire cooking, in which case the cakes when cooked will be greasy and not light. Test the fat first with one or two pieces of dough. When done drain the cakes on unglazed paper, then roll in powdered sugar.

For German doughnuts scald one pint of milk, pour hot over one pint flour and heat till smooth; add one half teaspoon salt and let cool. Then add beaten yolks of four eggs, one teaspoon melted butter, one teaspoon flavoring, one half cup sugar, the beaten whites of the eggs, one cup flour mixed with two teaspoons baking powder and add enough more flour to make soft dough. Roll, cut and fry.

FRENCH MUFFINS

One and one half pints flour, one cup honey, one half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons butter, three eggs and little over one half pint milk or thin cream. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder, rub in butter, cold; add the eggs well beaten, milk and honey; mix smoothly into batter as for pound cake, about half fill sponge cake tins, cold and well greased and bake in steady oven seven or eight minutes.—Cincinnati Times-Star

BOOKS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED

Original designs for book plates

BOOKS should always be classified so that any one can find them. Even in the smallest library they should be arranged under accepted headings, says the Pittsburgh Sun. Works of poetry should be kept together, and fiction, travel, biography, fine arts, including painting, sculpture, art collecting and kindred subjects; useful arts, which takes in cooking, basket-making, house-keeping and other manual and vocational subjects; philosophy, sociology and chemistry; nature, sports, reference, history and essays are other headings which may be used.

Books should always be returned to their places on the shelves, otherwise the most complicated and exhaustive system of classification will do no good. If there are many books, they can be arranged alphabetically in their respective departments. For instance, histories of France should be placed before histories of the United States, and Green's history of England should go before Hume's.

Every one knows the annoyance of lending books which are never returned. Many of us, too, know how annoying it is to borrow a book and then forget to whom it belongs. Every book, out of justice to borrower and lender, should have the owner's name plainly written on the flyleaf. A notebook can be kept for listing borrowers' names, which can be scratched off when the books are returned. If they are not returned after a reasonable lapse of time it is quite permissible to ask for them.

Book plates are a further aid to the book owner. They are printed now in attractive designs and sold by the box for a very small price. Those for children's books show various designs interesting to young people. One shows a small boy with a line on which the name of the youthful owner is to be written and beneath it the words, "his book." Others show rural landscapes and animals. Persons who use brush or pen skilfully often design and execute

HOME HELPS

To prevent milk curdling add a liberal pinch of carbonate of soda to each quart before putting it on to boil.

If a little lemon juice is added to the water in which peaches are dropped before cooking the fruit is not so likely to discolor.

It is said that dry bran is an excellent cleanser for dainty velvet flowers and woolen fabrics. Rub the soiled spots harder than the rest; then brush it all off.

A simple and excellent way to remove marks from a raincoat is to cut a raw potato in slices and rub it well on the marks. It also will remove mud stains from dress skirts, children's coats, and men's trousers.—Washington Herald.

SWISS ROLL

Four eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder. Beat the eggs well, then add the sugar and flour, with which the baking powder has been sifted, and a little milk, when laked spread with jam and roll.

WILLOW SEEN IN MANY FORMS

Fits in well in country home

THERE are willow bookcases and tea wagons and muffin stands and trays and garden baskets and the chairs of new and picturesque designs. Zinc-lined willow window boxes are especially charming. These zinc-lined flower boxes also come on their own willow stands so that they can be set anywhere. One design is fitted for a corner.

Simple but charming furniture comes in combination of willow and stained wood. The vogue for green stain, that has been paramount so long, is yielding to browns and grays. But green is too good a color for the country to lose its hold entirely.

In the more elaborate country house furnishing the influence of the antique vogue is strongly felt. The rage for "good old things" was so overdone that an amazing amount of trash has been collected. But the influence has, on the whole, been good. Where one cannot have genuine antiques, excellent reproductions are available and at least the old designs are preserved.

A dining room in old Sheraton is beautiful, but a woman can cheerfully buy the simplest of ash or oak sideboards in unfinished state, have them painted or stained to suit her, and achieve a country dining room that will please the most fastidious. Rush bottom, straight back chairs of old design can be bought unfinished and painted to match the rest of the furniture. A local carpenter can easily make up an old-fashioned-looking corner cupboard.

Wall papers, suitable for such a room, yet cheap, are legion. Serviceable, inexpensive rugs of an artistic sort have multiplied wonderfully within the last few years. White or ivory is always a satisfactory and cheerful color for painted dining room furniture, but excellent things are done in the light French grays, the soft silver gray-green stains,

It is a wise plan when buying draperies of any kind, whether for windows or doorways, to make reasonably sure that the material will not fade, whether from strong sunlight or simply from the normal light of the room, says the Newark News. There are many materials and in almost all colors that are guaranteed not to fade.

SAVING MONEY ON \$15 A WEEK

Yet this family has good food and good clothes

OUR income is just \$15 a week, and we not only live comfortably but have a fair-sized bank account, writes a Connecticut woman to the Pictorial Review. Our family consists of three people—my husband, my father and myself.

BUTTON AND STRIPE LINES

STRIPED material's certainly lose none of their popularity, and perhaps it is because the present styles permit the use of stripes in ways more clever than ever before. Coats and skirts alike have insets cut with the stripes running at right angles to those in the body of the garment. Then for plaiting, stripes are a favorite, for the plaiting is adjusted to the width of the stripes.

In this way all the one color stripes are atop, while the others are on the under side of the plait. Often buttons on striped garments are self-covered. Great care must be given, however, to the sewing on of the buttons, says the Newark News. The stripe of the buttons should be exactly parallel or at right angles with the stripes of the material where the buttons are placed. Never have them askew, for it detracts from the appearance of the entire garment.

And in this connection the caution as to sewing on buttons might be extended to buttons provided with two holes and an oblong eye. Sew the buttons on so that the depressed eye in every button runs in the one direction if you would have the finished garment look as well as possible.

I never buy laundry soap, but make it from fat not good enough for cooking. It is very simple and easy to make, is white and will float. To make this soap take one pound of lye and one half pound of borax. Pour one quart of hot water over these, holding a cloth over the mouth and nose, as the fumes are very strong. Cool. Melt five pounds of clarified fat, strain and when cool pour in lye and borax, stirring it until as thick as honey. Pour into a paper lined tin. When cold, mark off into cakes.

I use all leftovers if possible. I do not consider it an economy to make a pudding with milk and eggs in order to save a half cup of cereal. Instead I put the cereal in a cup to mold. When cold I cut it into slices, flour and brown it on a griddle. With a little sugar or syrup this is excellent.

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As to our clothes, we buy only good material and pay cash. One \$30 tailor-made suit every three years and an overcoat every five years at the same price solve the outer clothing question for my husband. We have found this better economy than ready-made clothing. The tailor-made clothes wear well, keep their shape and last three years for best. Then, with one or two pairs of extra trousers they wear three years more for work. By buying when the tailor is not rushed and paying cash we get good values.

I make my husband's shirts. Though costing only 50 and 75 cents apiece they are equal to the \$1 and \$1.50 qualities at the stores. This year the clothes problem demanded very little money; so we purchased a needed rug for our living room at \$25. When anything like this is needed for the home we try to get it the year that the clothing does not require so much.

Every cent not absolutely needed is spent monthly. If we save anything from the table fund it is added to our bank account. We do not bewail the

THE MALT CEREAL CO.'S

Malt Breakfast Food

IS A SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CEREAL

Made solely of parched and granulated-wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value. 30 large portions cooked for 15c.

Ask your grocer or write to The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt.

"The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys."

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweet-ness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good taste.

Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are especially designed for the woman who has an unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good as it is the one made of cloth. Made in all sizes and sizes are fit every requirement of woman's dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. COVEN CO., MFRS., 161 Franklin St., New York

THE SAYING THAT A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS IS SO TO A CERTAIN EXTENT—BUT IT IS NOT NECESSARILY CONCLUSIVE, AS IT ALL DEPENDS ON MANY THINGS

In like manner the paraphrasing of this saw to read that a man is known by the newspaper he reads is an unfair generality; because many people do some things more from necessity than from choice. This applies particularly to a large proportion of the newspaper reading public—if they can't get what they want they must take what they can get. But the Monitor is solving this problem of a newspaper for the home in a large way. It's clean, reliable, world news, its strong editorials, its financial and market pages, well-written and authentic news specials on big things meet the demands for serious newspaper reading in a steadily increasing number of homes throughout the English-speaking world. The shopper, homemaker, housewife and buyer find in the advertising columns the offerings of reputable advertisers. The Monitor tries to keep its advertising as clean and honest as its news. It wants to protect the buying public as much as the reading public. It wants and takes only advertisers who stand behind their printed word as much as their verbal promises. Many readers prefer this newspaper because it gives them the qualities they look for in a good newspaper. Maybe you are looking for these very qualities in the newspaper you would read every day.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

MODES IN BRIEF

Pearl buttons of all shapes and sizes are very smart for trimming gowns for street wear, says the Newark News.

Shoes with cloth uppers of almost every shade are found in the shops. The tops, of course, must harmonize with, if not match, the gown with which the shoes are worn.

A stylish material is an extremely finely woven cotton crepe which is termed cotton crepe de chine. It is as pretty for evening gowns as those for afternoon wear.

The pink ruffle of long ago is seen on some of the most attractive new parasols. Usually the ruffles come in groups of three which may be of the same or varying width.

The oblong buckle of chiffon or silk webs, similar to those worn on hats four or five years ago, is now quite in vogue for evening slippers.

Postal Savings System to Follow the United States Flag

In Few Months Depositories Are to Be Established in All Dependencies—Total Savings to Date About \$35,000,000—Method in This Country at an Advantage

WASHINGTON—Such has been the success of the postal savings system in this country since its inauguration two years ago, that the government has now decided to extend the service, and by the end of the next half year it will be possible to deposit money with the United States wherever the American flag waves. The operation of the system in Porto Rico has already been authorized and by the first of July 16 first class postoffices will open their windows for the purchase of postal certificates on the island.

At present there is over \$35,000,000 deposited with the government through the postal banks and by Dec. 31, the postal authorities estimate that over \$50,000,000 will be reached. About \$35,000,000 separate deposits have been placed in the 12,823 depositories, the average amount in each case being \$26.52.

Comparatively little money placed in the postal savings banks has been withdrawn from private banks, the experience of the past two years has shown. Instead the system has been drawing from various hiding places large sums of money placed there either through lack of confidence in the regular banks or because little encouragement is given to small savings accounts. The system has proved especially valuable in communities lacking savings banks and in those having a large foreign population. It has fully met the expectation that many of the alien residents would allow their savings to remain in this country in the

CURRENCY ACTION PREDICTED FOR PRESENT SESSION

WASHINGTON—Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate banking and currency committee, predicted Thursday that a currency bill embodying a regional reserve plan not only is expected to be presented during the present session of Congress, but action may be taken upon it before adjournment.

A measure is being worked out which before being introduced in the House by Representative Glass of Virginia, ranking member of the House currency committee, and in the Senate by Senator Owen, is expected to have the approval of President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo and prominent authorities on currency questions.

At present it is contemplated to divide the country into 12 of 13 regional coordinate units. Each unit would have a reserve association, and over all the United States there would be a supervising board of central control, but not a central reserve association. On the central board of authority the government as well as the various units would be represented.

WORK EXHIBITED AT SHAW HOUSE

Friends and neighborhood people are attending the annual exhibit of class work done at Robert Gould Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, which was opened this afternoon and will be continued this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. The display includes brass, iron and wood work, clay modeling, millinery, embroidery and samples of work done in the sewing and dressmaking classes. Both children's and adults' work is shown. Music is being furnished by the boys' orchestra.

Miss Isabel Eaton, Mrs. Hannah Smith and Miss Marion Doolittle are acting as hostesses.

GRAND JURY NOT DISCHARGED

Instruction to hold itself in readiness to report on April 29 have been given to the federal grand jury in the smuggling case by Judge Dodge following the indictment of four persons yesterday. Three of the indictments charge smuggling and one conspiracy to defraud the government. Terrence L. Shevlin of Somerville, former deputy collector at the port of Boston; his wife, Mrs. Annie W. Shevlin, and two New York dressmakers, Kate A. Brennan and Margaret Mulhall, are the persons indicted. The Shevlin and Miss Brennan are charged with smuggling and conspiracy, while Margaret Mulhall is charged with smuggling.

CANDY STRIKERS RETURN

Under an agreement by which they receive an increase of about \$1 a week and have their working hours shortened by 30 minutes a day, the 200 girl candy makers who have been on strike at the F. H. Roberts Company's factory, Cross street, return to work today. Girls in practically every candy factory in the city are being organized into the new union.

SOMERVILLE THANKS "L."

The Somerville Board of Trade has sent to the Boston Elevated Railway Company resolutions adopted by the board thanking the company for improving transportation facilities. It expresses confidence that more improvements will be obtained.

WELLESLEY STUDENTS ELECT

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Marjorie Day '14, of Strasburg, Pa., and Miss Carolyn Taylor '15 of Montclair, N. J., have been elected vice-president and treasurer of the Student Government of Wellesley College.

safe-keeping of the government instead of sending them abroad for deposit. In comparison with the postal saving system of the English government, which was the original system, the American plan of operation has enjoyed an advantage. The idea of using the machinery of the postal service for postal savings was conceived in 1807 by an Englishman, who advised the use of money orders as a means for making deposits. The idea was not taken hold of with any great degree of enthusiasm until 1861, when Gladstone saw its possibilities and devised the system now used by nearly 40 other countries in the world.

Each one of these 40 systems, many of which have grown to be of huge size, has been based on the banking system of pass books.

With the exception of the United States, not one has devised a plan whereby the central office where the pass book is used can be done away with, and the result is that in each of these countries the central office has grown to be of gigantic size demanding the employment of thousands of bookkeepers. In England the employment of such a clerical staff has cost so much that the department has been conducted at a loss for several years.

The elimination of the pass book and the substitute certificates of deposit that are neither negotiable nor transferable, and easily replaced in case of loss, has saved the American government nearly \$1,000,000 a year and has done away with the employment of at least 2000 bookkeepers.

REPUBLICANS IN SENATE DEMAND TARIFF HEARINGS

WASHINGTON—Republican senators made a demand Thursday upon members of the finance committee for hearings on the tariff bill, and openly attacked the "secret legislation" now going on in the Democratic caucus of House members.

Democratic senators who replied made it clear that the finance committee does not plan to grant any public hearings.

Senators Williams and Stone insisted full hearings had been given by the House committee before the bill was prepared, while Republican senators declared that these hearings had been of little value, because the rates of the Underwood bill were not then known.

With many complaints and objections before them, Republican members of the Senate are preparing for a general attack on all schedules of the bill. Senator Smoot has put two experts at work to analyze the Underwood bill and previous measures, to give the protectionist forces a basis for their contest.

EXCHANGE INQUIRY SAID NOT PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General McReynolds said on Thursday that he had not thought of an investigation of the New York Stock Exchange seriously. Mr. McReynolds said he did not know that any investigation by the department of justice is thought of at this time.

He would not even admit that his attention had been called to alleged irregular transactions on the exchange in connection with the Federal Mining & Smelting Company and the American Smelters Securities Company.

It is alleged that the American Smelting Securities Company, at the time of the listing of part of its preferred stock in 1910, did not specify its ownership of stock in the Federal, thus misleading Federal stockholders and the general public.

It is further said that the American Smelting Company has held a controlling interest in the Federal since 1905 and still holds it.

MR. MARSHALL TELLS POSITION

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Marshall said Thursday that he had been misquoted in his statements regarding reversal of great fortunes to the state. Mr. Marshall said the views he expressed were his own, based on sentiments he gathered while visiting various sections of the country.

The Vice-President said he did not favor the doctrine of returning all in excess of \$100,000 to the state and would not support a proposition of that kind if brought before the people for action.

SAN DOMINGO TRADE INCREASES

WASHINGTON—Customs collections in the Dominican republic for February, 1913, amounted to \$362,188 gross, an increase of \$35,977 compared with revenues for the corresponding period last year, according to a report made to the insular bureau Thursday. For the eight months' period ending with last February, the gross collections were \$2,217,456, representing an increase of \$140,689 over the corresponding period a year previous.

SUFFRAGE PARADE TESTIMONY IN

WASHINGTON—Final testimony of officers and men of the police force was heard Thursday by members of the Senate subcommittee investigating charges of lack of proper police protection for the suffragist parade on March 3. Several policemen charged with showing indifference and contempt for the parade and the women in it were called to the stand to tell their own stories of what happened.

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WOOL AND SUGAR MEN FAIL TO JOIN IN ATTACK ON BILL

WASHINGTON—Success of free wool in the Democratic House caucus was due in part to refusal of wool Democrats and sugar Democrats to join forces. The sugar men approached them with a proposition that advocates of the two interests combine. The sugar men declared such a combination would be more likely to head off free wool and free sugar.

The wool men, however, declined to make the combination, declaring that sugar interests are unpopular, and such a combination would ultimately react against wool. Wool men are using as one of their arguments that wool is being given harsher treatment than sugar, for wool is made immediately free, while sugar is given three years more of protection.

The chief importance of this development in the House is the bearing it has upon the Senate situation. Presumably the reasoning that holds good for the wool men of the House is known and approved by wool senators. If wool senators decline to combine with sugar senators, the administration program on sugar is safe. Thus far the indication is that the Louisiana senators can get no assurances of additional Democratic votes against free sugar.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE VOTE FOR OPEN CAUCUS

Minority Members of House Discuss Plan of Action Against the Underwood Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON—Providing that by majority vote a caucus can go into executive session, the Republicans of the House Thursday night adopted a resolution offered by Representative Madden of Illinois, declaring that all future conferences of the House Republicans should be open to the press and public.

This question was taken up in secret session and the argument was extended. Minority Leader Mann led the supporters of the open caucus proposition, but held that the caucus should at any time be in position to close its doors.

In the open meeting the Republicans took up the question of proposing an amendment to the Underwood bill, providing for a tariff board or commission.

Representative Payne of New York, ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee presented a report from the Republicans on that committee embodying a proposed amendment.

After a debate, "tariff commission" was agreed upon as the name for the proposed body. The conference decided to postpone action on a resolution providing that the vote of the caucus should not be binding upon the individual members.

A wide difference of opinion among the Republicans became apparent when Representative Moore of Pennsylvania offered a resolution providing that the Republicans should offer no general substitute tariff bill or substitute schedules as amendments to the Underwood measure, but should combine their efforts in pointing out the pitfalls of the Democratic bill.

The reading of the resolution precipitated a parliamentary discussion which Republican Leader Mann ended by a motion to adjourn.

The caucus will meet this afternoon to continue consideration of the tariff commission amendment.

CANAL TOLLS TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Senator O'Gorman issued a call today to the senate committee on interoceanic canals for a meeting next Tuesday when the disputed question of free passage in the Panama canal for American coastwise ships probably will be taken up.

Senator Root's bill for the repeal of the free toll provision passed in the canal law last summer is now before the committee.

CONTROL OF STOCK EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON—The incorporation of stock exchanges listing securities of interstate corporations, under penalty of deprivation of use of mails and telegrams services, is proposed in a bill offered on Thursday by Representative Neely of Kansas, a member of the Pujo money trust investigating committee. The bill provides penalties on stock exchange officials, brokers or telegraph company officials who transmit between states any business of an unincorporated exchange, and gives the postmaster-general power to regulate transactions on stock exchanges.

It was said that there was nothing in the recall of Mr. James to reflect upon him personally.

It was intimated at the same time that persons in the diplomatic service who might have large property or financial interests in the countries in which they are resident probably would not be retained in those places.

An investigation is under way in the state department in line with the statement about Latin-American affairs issued recently by President Wilson asserting

NO FAVORS FOR FARMERS ARE SEEN IN NEW TARIFF MEASURE

Lower Cost of Living in Great Urban Centers Said to Be Object of Democrats in Reducing Tariff on Foods Thereby Removing Protection from Agriculturists

WASHINGTON—In their tariff bill, the Democrats, unable to please both the laboring masses in the great urban centers, and the people in the agricultural communities, with their policy of downward revision, have chosen to please the former. The bill indicates at every important point the desire of the party managers to show that the tariff is responsible for the high cost of living, and it is quite natural, this being the case, that food duties should be the hardest

dutiable at 5 cents a dozen, potatoes were raised from 15 to 25 cents a bushel, and butter from 4 to 6 cents a pound. There is no doubt but the changes in duties did actually put an end to increasing exportation of the articles taxed, from Canada to the northern tier of states, and thus served as a measure of protection to the farmers of those states. The duties could have had no effect on the trade of other foreign countries, nor upon the farmers a few hundred miles away from the Canadian border.

"It may be said without qualification that the purpose of the increase of duties on agricultural products was political, and that the object was accomplished. The farmers were taken into the protection partnership, and whether or not they needed the protection, or were substantially benefited by it, they could no longer complain that they were left at the mercy of the circumstances when the manufacturers were favored; and since they recovered the share of the home market they had lost, they did actually become as sturdy partisans of the protective policy as the eastern Republicans."

So much for the history of the movement which brought about the conversion of the farmers as a class to the protective theory.

Rates on agricultural products were further raised in the Dingley law, and the union between manufacturers and farmers in support of protection even more firmly welded. It will be recalled that when the ways and means committee in the House undertook, in 1909, to place barley on the free list, an "insurgent" group of members from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin prevented it.

Democratic members of Congress from New York, Boston, Baltimore and other densely populated constituencies in the East, believe that the road to a lower cost of living lies through the removal of the tariff on foodstuffs. Their constituents are for the most part wage earners with annual incomes below \$1200. This same class of members favored reciprocity in the hope that the cost of living would be decreased through an influx of foodstuffs from Canada.

The effect of this new tariff policy, it is predicted, will be to bring the city dwellers in larger numbers than at present into the Democratic party, and the voters in the rural communities into the Republican party. This statement, of course, is made broadly, for there will be numerous exceptions to it. Already, however, the Democratic party finds its greatest strength in the cities of the United States, while the Republican party finds itself in most favor among the farmers. It would probably be natural for the policy outlined in the pending bill to emphasize that situation.

Mr. Guthrie, formerly mayor of Pittsburgh and now Democratic state chairman in Pennsylvania, originally was elected for the ambassadorship to Mexico, but it is now probable that no new representative will be sent to Mexico City for some time, though it is practically certain that Henry Lane Wilson will be retained.

To send a new ambassador to Mexico at present would be to recognize the Huerta government, a situation which the United States is not yet ready to meet.

Larz Anderson, the present ambassador to Japan, home on leave, called on President Wilson Thursday to pay his respects and told him he did not desire to return.

Mr. Penfield, who is slated to be minister to Madrid, has had experience in the foreign service, having been stationed at London in 1885 as vice-consul-general and later diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, with the rank of minister resident.

It was pointed out at the White House that no foreign nation had ever entered protest against these existing laws. Incidentally word reached here that while the bills in the Senate and House at Sacramento differed, eventually a bill would be agreed upon along the lines of alien land laws in New York state and the District of Columbia.

The federal government is not sanguine of appealing popular opinion in Japan, though it does hope to satisfy the Tokio government of its helplessness to effect changes that would entirely remove Japanese objections.

Larz Anderson, retiring ambassador to Japan, Thursday discussed the situation briefly with the President.

PRESIDENT HAS THREE SELECTED FOR FOREIGN POSTS



CHARLES R. CRANE
Chicago man selected by President Wilson for ambassador to Russia.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is to have settled upon George W. Guthrie of Pennsylvania for ambassador to Japan, Charles R. Crane of Chicago for ambassador to Russia and Frederick C. Penfield of Pennsylvania for minister to Spain.

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NO AMALGAMATION WITH EITHER PARTY SAY PROGRESSIVES

NEW YORK—Following their meeting late Thursday members of the Progressive party national committee issued a statement declaring there is no possibility of the new party amalgamating with either of the old parties. They criticized the action of the Democrats in Congress with regard to the tariff.

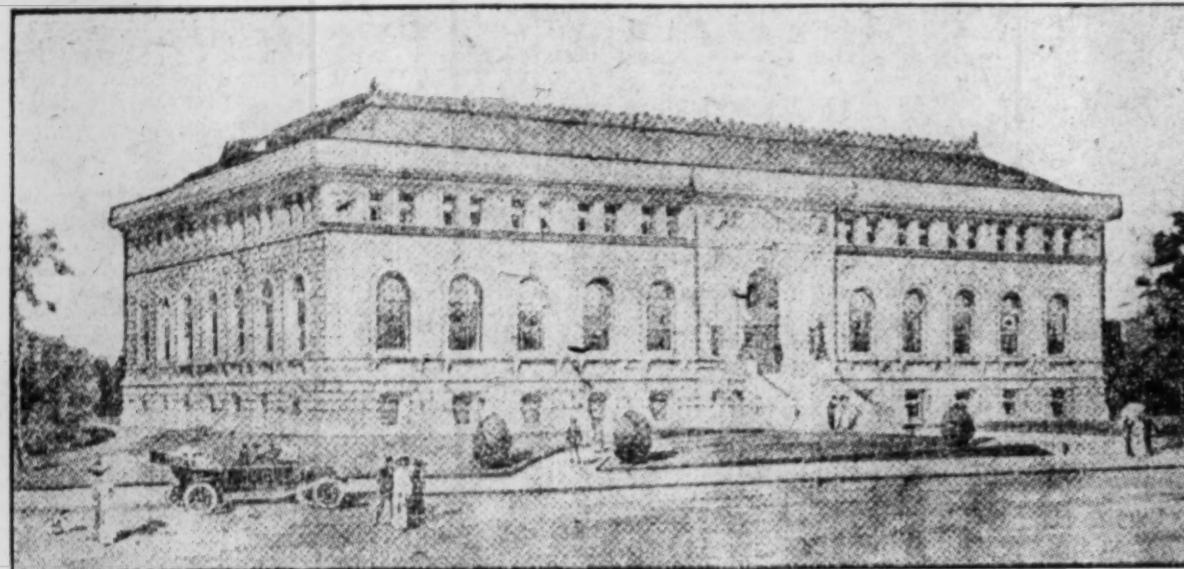
Their statement says: "A permanent non-partisan tariff commission with ample power to find out and report upon the facts, whose duty it shall be to lay before Congress the information without which Congress cannot act intelligently, offers the only way of remedying the abuses that have grown into our tariff policy. The progressive policy believes in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries both for the farmer and the manufacturer and which will maintain for labor an adequate standard of living."

Generally these treaties looked to a more or less direct American supervision over the customs collected in the countries concerned as a guarantee of American investments.

One of the Nicaraguan treaties also provides for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua in return for an interoceanic canal in that country, a provision intended to head

Thousands to Join in Extending Welcome to Murray Crane

BUILDING OPERATIONS INDEX TO FAST GROWTH OF MANCHESTER, N. H.



(By courtesy Manchester (N. H.) Union)

New public library building at Manchester, N. H., costing \$350,000, gift to city by Frank P. Carpenter

Gateway to New England Lake and Mountain Region Is Manufacturing City First of All—Attractive Place of Residence

CAREFULLY LAID OUT

MANCHESTER, N. H.—With its population, given as 70,063 by the 1910 census, since increased to 76,000, Manchester is the largest city in the three northern New England states, and contains one-sixth of the population of New Hampshire. It occupies both banks of the Merrimack river, the stream that is reputed to turn more spindles than any other in the world, and is finely located upon the well drained slopes of the picturesque hills which form the river banks. The beautiful Amoskeag falls, the seat of the tremendous water power here utilized, determined the city's location and were in the old day a great Indian trading resort.

The situation of Manchester is peculiarly advantageous. It is only 53 miles from Boston, which may be reached in one and one-half hours by about 20 trains daily. It is only 41 miles from the seacoast and but slightly farther from the most popular New England beach resorts, so that business men can spend their nights or week ends conveniently at the shore. Manchester is the gateway to the famous lake and White mountain region, and is upon the main line of travel thereto and within a few hours of all the principal resorts in this district. Directly west of the city are the Ucanaquo mountains, reached by a trolley and incline railroad, where a summer hotel and attractive cottages and bungalows attract the seeker of pure air and recreation, and Pine island park, a lake resort of great beauty, is also within easy reach by trolley. The Intervale County Club, with its well known golf course, tennis courts and tasteful club house; the Cygnet Boat Club with its facilities for canoeing and other aquatic sports, both of which institutions are located upon the river banks within easy reach, attract those who are inclined toward outdoor sports; and the numerous social clubs with their attractive clubhouses and the various organizations for intellectual and amusement purposes afford means for indoor recreation and improvement. The fact that Manchester is directly upon the state highway leading from Boston to the White mountains and will soon be connected with the seacoast and the Connecticut valley by boulevard make it an ideal place for motoring.

Park Arrangements

Manchester is laid out with rectangular streets of ample width, which are tree embowered and splendidly lighted, and well kept, and great foresight has been shown in the provision, not only of numerous small parks within the compactly built up area, but of large recreation grounds upon the outskirts, among which may be mentioned Stark park, the



(Courtesy L'Avenir National)

Amoskeag Savings Bank, ten-story building under construction in business center of Manchester

last resting place of Gen. John Stark, the revolutionary hero.

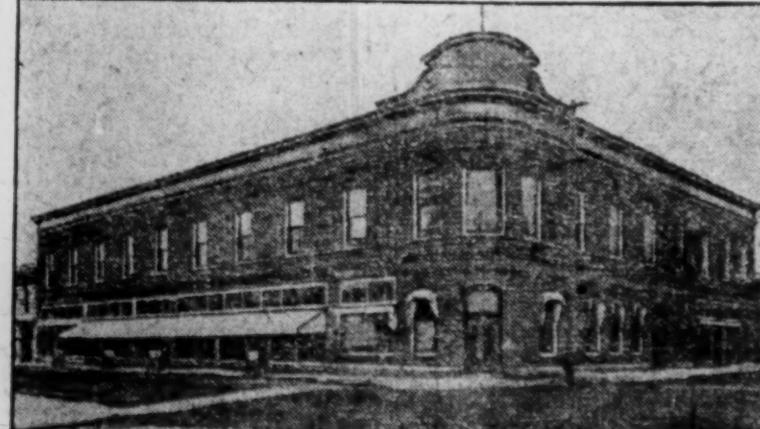
Elm street, the principal business thoroughfare, is a 100 foot highway, specially lighted by ornamental electric arcades, and is the shopping center for a population of at least 250,000 people.

A comprehensive system of trolley lines not only serves all parts of the city, but connects with Manchester the cities of Nashua and Concord and the towns of Derry, Goffstown and Auburn.

Contrary to the general rule, while Manchester is primarily a manufacturing city, mainly devoted to the production of cotton and worsted goods and shoes, it is at the same time an ideal place of its sanitary condition, naturally the best, is closely guarded by an efficient board of health, and an ample supply of remarkably pure water is obtained and distributed by a municipally owned plant drawing from Massabesic lake.

Manchester possesses room for indefinite expansion and the result has been the development of a city of detached homes in office building practice.

FIRST AND BROWN STREETS, NAPA, CAL.



NAPA, Cal.—Situated in beautiful Napa valley, one of greatest fruit producing districts in California, so close to San Francisco as to be practically a suburb, being only two hours distant. On tide water at head of navigation on Napa river, city has grown into bustling little manufacturing center, which with its suburbs reaches toward 10,000 inhabitants. Better streets can nowhere be found in city of similar size. Napa has seven-acre park in the residence district, a paid fire department, a library, the gift of a citizen; exceptionally good schools, a water system and all the conveniences usually found in modern city. To induce manufacturers to locate here free sites are offered under reasonable conditions.

LAWRENCE BRIDGE WILL COST \$676,500

LAWRENCE, Mass.—George M. Thompson, the engineer engaged by the city of Lawrence to design and estimate the cost of a central bridge at grade, submitted his plan to the city government and bridge commission yesterday and states the cost at \$676,500. The bridge he proposes will be of a deck type with solid floors and 80 feet wide.

LINCOLN STATUE FOR NORWAY
BISMARCK, N. D.—Every county in the state has named committee members to cooperate in a plan to present to the republic of Norway, in behalf of the state of North Dakota, a \$5000 statue of Abraham Lincoln. The statue probably will be presented to the city of Christiania on the occasion of the centennial celebration in 1914.

MAGAZINE ALLEGED BANKRUPT
CHICAGO—In a petition filed by creditors of the Woman's World Publishing Company in the United States district court here Thursday allegations of bankruptcy are made.

All Western Massachusetts Prepares for Home Coming of Former United States Senator W. Murray Crane at Dalton on Saturday

PARADE A FEATURE

DALTON, Mass.—All Western Massachusetts will join tomorrow in welcoming back to his home town former United States Senator W. Murray Crane. The welcoming will be such as never before was witnessed in this part of the state.

It is to be a celebration with no political significance, but just a gathering of men, women and children imbued with the one desire to honor a man who has been their friend as well as their political representative in the legislative halls of state and nation.

Every city and town in Berkshire county will be officially represented in the delegations that are to come to the town, and nearly every city and town in the state is expected to send a quota of unofficial representatives.

The streets of the town today are being decked with flags and bunting, and by nightfall the town will be more gaily decorated than ever before. Every building, every home is draped with the national colors.

The plans of the committee in charge of the homelike celebration include turning the day into a big people's fair, much like the old-fashioned street fairs of years ago, except that there will be none of the old-time fairs' objectionable features. More than 5000 visitors are expected, and preparations for handling them more than tax the facilities of the town.

Pittsfield will send a delegation of not less than 2000, including men of all political faiths. The board of aldermen has appropriated money to pay for bands that will accompany the Pittsfield men and the city government, from mayor down, will attend in a body. Company F, second regiment, M. V. M., will lead the Pittsfield delegation in the parade, that is to be a feature of the afternoon. The members of the Veteran Firemen's organization, Elks, Moose, Park Club and other clubs will be in the parade.

From North Adams a delegation estimated at not less than 1000 will come. They will be accompanied by a band and by Co. M of the second regiment, besides numerous delegations from societies and clubs. Both the Pittsfield and North Adams delegations will come in special trains.

The Dalton people will have the posts of honor in all the exercises. While the parade is getting in line the Dalton concert band and the Pittsfield military band will give a concert.

The exercises are scheduled to begin at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when Chester B. Sander will present to Mr. Crane the cup that has been bought with subscriptions from men, women and children in all parts of Berkshire county.

At the same time a great memorial volume, containing resolutions that have been adopted by the townspeople and the names of those who subscribed to the fund for the loving cup, will be presented. The presentation will be on the reviewing station opposite the Union block and it is expected Mrs. Crane will take part with Mr. Crane in the exercises.

Following the presentation the crowd will go to Dalton Center, where the parade will form and move at 3 o'clock. The place of honor in the procession will be taken by Dalton. A. A. Pratt of this town will be marshal. He will be followed by a troop of local horsemen, the Pittsfield military band, committee of arrangements, schoolchildren of the Dalton public schools, the Dalton concert band and citizens of Dalton. The second division will include the mayor and city government of Pittsfield, militia companies and citizens.

The third division consists of the North Adams delegation and delegations from other towns in Berkshire county. Then will come a delegation in automobiles from Springfield and the eastern part of the state.

Senator and Mrs. Crane will review the parade from the steps of the Irving house and after the parade there will be an informal reception.

In the evening a big bonfire will be lighted, and there will be concerts and a general celebration program. Should the weather be rainy the presentation of the loving cup and memorial volume will be held in the opera house, but, rain or shine, the parade will be held and the rest of the program carried out.

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BRANCH & BRANCH
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
PEMBROKE BUILDING
MANCHESTER, N. H.

GOOD HOME GIVEN MANY GIRLS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Self-supporting girls who work in cities and who earn \$10 a week or less would often be unable to live with any comfort at all if it were not for certain homes that have been built for the express purpose of meeting their need and providing them not only with room and board at a price they can pay but also with pleasant companionship, protection and many of the privileges of home. The Margaret J. Bennett home in Baltimore is just such a place as this. Established 10 years ago through an endowment left by the thoughtful woman for whom it was named, the home already has helped hundreds of girls to find a happy solution of how to get along with a meager salary in a large city.

The building, one of the handsomest



Building of the Margaret J. Bennett home in Baltimore, Md.

sales are sometimes given by outside sectarian, and since its establishment has numbered among its residents girls from Russia, Germany and the British West Indies as well as from almost every state friends of the house. The home is non-sectarian, and since its establishment has

talent, and receptions also are held, which give the girls opportunity to get acquainted with each other and with friends of the house. The home is non-sectarian.

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Charlestown Citizens Tell Why They Want Elevated Removed

Voters at "Town Meeting" Declare That Presence of Structure Has Cost District Millions of Dollars

STREETS DISCUSSED

At its postponed district "town meeting" Thursday night Charlestown residents said that the elevated structure along Main street should be removed and a subway built in its place. Dr. Frank S. Silva, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association, maintained that the overhead structure had done \$20,000,000 damage to the district. The widening of Chelsea street and discussion of plans for the proposed municipal building in City square were two other subjects discussed.

It was the last of the series of district meetings, the first of the nine having been held at the Dorchester high school, April 4. Mayor Fitzgerald presided as usual. President Thomas J. Kenny of the city council and Councilmen John J. Attridge, James A. Watson, Ernest E. Smith, Timothy J. Buckley and Daniel J. McDonald were present. James Shea, superintendent of parks, Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole and City Messenger Edward J. Leahy also sat on the platform.

Councilor Buckley opened the meeting, introducing President Kenny, who gave an account of the finances of the city and of the appropriations necessary for many improvements in the entire city. Mayor Fitzgerald said that Charlestown had been well treated in the past three years.

Dr. Silva of the Improvements Association then spoke of depreciation in the value of property and of the noise caused by the elevated structure along Main street.

"The transit commission," he said, "stated some time ago that the probable cost of the construction of a tunnel from the North station to City square and a subway through Charlestown to Sullivan square would be \$4,740,000. It was stated by a prominent contractor who constructed a portion of the Washington street tunnel that it would cost \$1,500,000 to build a mile of subway."

"On the easterly side of Main street the 141 estates were assessed for \$1,919,600 and on the westerly side for \$1,755,000, making a grand total of \$3,740,600. Reports of the assessors record a depreciation of 35 per cent, generally speaking, in property values."

The financial loss in property values and the loss to Charlestown business and other things amount to \$20,000,000. The people of Charlestown want you to use your influence to have the matter of depreciation of property values along Main street and connecting streets rectified and to help them in securing this great improvement."

In reply to this the mayor said that Dr. Silva presented an interesting point, but that the improvement proposed involved a difficult problem. Charlestown has been damaged seriously, declared the mayor, for the benefit of the people of the suburbs. The question to be answered, however, is: "Who is going to pay for the removal of the elevated and the construction of a subway to take its place?" The mayor proposed that a commission be appointed to investigate the whole matter of constructing city subways.

John S. Flanagan favored construction of the subway by the city and granting of the lease to the Elevated for 50 or 75 years.

George J. Nicholson advocated abolition of the Charlestown courthouse.

Patrick J. Kyle spoke in favor of the removal of the elevated structure and the opposition to placing a warden in the proposed municipal building in City square.

Arthur Harrington, J. Frank O'Brien and Senator Brennan favored a warden in the new municipal building in City square. J. Frank O'Brien also favored a gymnasium in the building. Senator Brennan urged the remodeling of the fire house on Winthrop street and putting up-to-date apparatus. Representative Brennan advocated extension of the Mystic playground.

Jeremiah P. O'Riordan advocated development of the Mystic basin and he and Mr. Harrington and others spoke in favor of the widening of Chelsea street.

Charles F. Morris advocated better lighting in Charlestown and on the Charlestown bridge. Mayor Fitzgerald said new lights would be put in all through Charlestown by the Charlestown Gas & Electric Company.

BOARD VOTES NOT TO ASSUME BILLS OF PREDECESSOR

With \$11,000 in unpaid bills and \$400 balance over from last year, the Cambridge school committee at its meeting Thursday night voted three to two that it had no authority to approve expense contracted by a former board in excess of the amount allowed by law.

City Solicitor Aylward stated there could be no doubt that the city is liable for bills, for supplies furnished and services rendered.

City Auditor Thurston appeared before the committee and stated that he would not certify the bills for payment until ordered to do so by the court.

The question is regarded as a purely technical one, since the committee is composed of the same members this year as last.

POPULATION OF SHERIDAN, WYO., IS MULTIPLIED WITHIN FEW YEARS

One of Most Progressive Cities of State Is Important Point on Burlington Route and Has Fine New Station

SCENERY IS NOTABLE

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—As the county seat of Sheridan county, the largest city in northern Wyoming and the second largest in the state, Sheridan claims to be the foremost city on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway west of Lincoln, Neb. It is the only city in the state having paved streets and a modern interurban and city electric railway system. It has fine public buildings and a complete municipal water system, furnishing the purest of water, direct from the mountains, some 15 miles distant.

Sheridan is also the only city in the state operating under the commission form of government, which was adopted a little more than one year ago. Two years ago about two miles of modern block paving was constructed in the city and at the same time an excellent electric railway system was installed which covers the business and a large part of the residential district. Within this time the system has been extended to Ft. Mackenzie, two miles distant, and to the coal mining towns of Dietz, Acme, Carneyville and Monarch, the last of which is about 12 miles north and west of the city, on all of which lines excellent schedules are maintained at popular prices.

Sheridan is located in the heart of the irrigated district, at the confluence of two beautiful mountain streams, which have their source in the nearby Big Horn range of mountains. It is in the center of a large agricultural section and is the distributing point for the northern part of the state.

GROWING FAST

Growth of the city has been rapid; the census of 1900 showed a population of 1599, and during the next 10 years it increased to 8408, a gain which puts Sheridan among the leaders in percentage of increase. The population at this time, as indicated by the last school census, is about 12,000. Numerous stockmen and ranchers have built themselves fine homes in the city, where their children have the advantage of excellent schools.

Sheridan has a city park, consisting of about 80 acres, occupying a site eminently appropriate for just such a purpose, and only distant some seven blocks from the business center of the city. Big Goose creek forms the city's southern and eastern boundaries, while on the north and west rise rugged bluffs to a height of several hundred feet. The city employs a superintendent of parks and landscape gardeners, and already has expended large sums of money in beautifying itself. Sheridan is proud of her excellent public school system, and the handsome modern buildings erected for that purpose. The schools are under the supervision of an efficient superintendent, and there are about 40 teachers in the various wards. There are numerous fine church buildings. A few of the more prominent public structures are the federal building, erected in 1910 at a cost of \$225,000; county court house, \$75,000; city hall, \$50,000, and weather bureau station, \$20,000.

In the past year the Burlington railway, recognizing Sheridan's growth and commercial importance, has erected a commodious and handsome passenger station and office building costing \$125,000, and the Elks, Odd Fellows and Masons all have erected for themselves commodious homes. Sheridan is a division point on the Burlington, and hundreds of employees reside and make their headquarters here, while the company maintains here an extensive tie-preserving plant, round house, machine and repair shop.

All lines of business are well represented. In addition to its retail stores, which carry extensive stocks, it has five large wholesale houses, and besides a number of its local firms do considerable jobbing. Large coal mines are located at Dietz, Acme, Carneyville, Monarch, Model and Kooi, all of which are within a radius of 12 miles of the city. The mines are modern in every particular, and two of them are among the largest single producers west of the Mississippi river. Government statistics show that the Sheridan field contains the largest of sub-bituminous deposits, and the veins are from 10 to 30 feet in thickness. Employment is given to upward of 5000 people in this industry alone. The Big Horn mountains contain gold, copper, asbestos and other minerals, but most of the development work has been promoted by local capital, which has been insufficient to properly equip the mines or install mills for the handling of the ore. In the opinion of experts who have examined the leads already uncovered, deposits of gold, silver and copper of great richness exist in the mountains near here. This is also a great stock country; as an indication of the volume of the business done, it may be stated that the shipments for one year from this county alone over the Burlington railway included 53,150 cattle, 55,200 sheep and nearly 3,000,000 pounds of wool.

Two miles north of the city is Ft. Mackenzie, a regimental infantry post, built at a cost of \$1,500,000. It is now headquarters of the Eighteenth infantry



Castle rock, Tongue river canyon, showing flume of timber company

and regimental band. A private water system supplies the post with pure water from the nearby mountain stream. This is the only post in the United States built entirely of pressed brick; the streets are macadamized and curbed and the post is well lighted by electricity, furnished by the same plant that supplies the city with light.

In no other part of the great Rocky mountain region, it is said, can be found greater beauty, more grandeur and scenic splendor than in the Big Horn mountains. These mountains, forming

AUBURN'S INDUSTRIAL TRIAL POINTS TO GENERAL NEED

THE city of Auburn, N. Y., is having an experience with a labor disturbance that will cause many another industrial town to have many kind of concern. The situation developing there was this: A strike was brought on by the operatives in the twine factory of the International Harvester Company, familiarly known as the harvester trust and the object of some attention in the courts by the United States government. The company promptly informed the strikers that it was not so rooted in Auburn that it would find it necessary to its business to remain there, that there was already a question if it would not do better to carry on this part of its industry abroad, and that it could not grant the increase asked in wages without putting itself to disadvantage so great that the question of removal would be settled.

Opportunity was given to the workers to return but notice served that if it was not promptly taken advantage of the mill would be dismantled and the business sent across seas. The strikers did not return, the order was given for the removal of the machinery, the dismantling has begun and Auburn is watching the departure of the business.

The revolt of the laborer against a concern large enough to make light of its location is another matter than the difficulty between one of ordinary dimensions, with its investment in its plant considerable and the project of removal not a trifle. The door of escape is closed in the latter case and the issue must be fought out on the ground. Coming to the day of large things, the course of the International Harvester Company is not a distinct exception. There are numerous other industrial companies with a capital large enough to make the packing up in any one town and removal to any other it might choose on the face of the earth entirely feasible. It would seem that a new caution devolved upon the labor interest, to measure its opponent before it began its contest. In another view, it seems to impose a new form of servility upon the operatives if they have to consider the possible recoil upon themselves and the town they populate by the departure of the bread-supplying industry.

From the standpoint of the city affected, the possibility of this manner of rejoinder is serious and when it is realized the injury is great. From the general public standpoint the settlement of a dispute by one of the parties deserting the field is not satisfactory. There can be no wish except in selfish minds that labor should be put under this form of restraint from advancing demands that have any foundation in right. But there can be no interference with the escape. If the company can command its business in such worldwide freedom it is not

within the power of government or of public opinion to hold it down, however unfortunately the exercise of the right to move may result. What then is the conclusion as to the Auburn instance?

Is it not that the labor dispute in every instance must be regarded as the public's affair? The general concern in the right settlement of every difference has come into recognition of late. The public is growing fast in its realization that it is not a bystander in a strike, but the most vitally concerned party. Now

it comes down to a local example and one so effective that it should give impetus to the demand that the initiation of settlement of all labor differences should be by the public.

Consider what would have happened in the Auburn case, with society properly organized. The claim of the laborers that they were not properly paid would have been brought to the attention of the officials of the state government charged with conciliation. The parties would have been summoned to a showing of their respective interests.

All the facts would have been brought out, including that important one that the company could serve its interest better by removal than by grant of the higher wages. The whole matter lifted into a fair hearing, all the facts exposed, a finding could have been reached that would have saved the laborers their loss of employment and the city the injury of a deserted factory and deserted homes. Can there be a question that by some such means the issue at Auburn should have been adjusted?

There is undeniably a steady approach to the initial intervention of some public representative in the labor disputes. It is already a process established by law in some countries. Canada, for example, has a labor disputes law that makes immediate resort to the government requisite. The pressure of public opinion is making the laws of some of the states of the United States effective in somewhat such fashion, although the law does not read that way. The recent telephone difference in Boston saw the public alert to its interest, although here it was probably moved chiefly by its own fear of interference with its business and convenience by an interrupted service. The federal arbitration law is not operative except when called into action by consent of the parties to the dispute, but in a measure the force of public opinion bolsters it up into the more directly powerful position. The day would seem not to be remote when every difficulty of this sort will find the public a party at the opening of the matter, with the end in view that none shall suffer by the brutal unconcern of any one of them in the other's issuance without harm.

FEATHERS THAT MAY BE WORN

Wings, Plumes and Quills of All Domestic Fowl Available to Milliners in Massachusetts But No Song or Insectivorous Birds

WILD ONES PROTECTED

ENCOURAGED by a growing public interest in the protection of wild birds, the National Audubon Societies are following up the increased attention given to the subject by informing the country as to what the law of the land demands. In respect to the wanton destruction of birds for the sake of their plumage, and for purposes of adornment, the Massachusetts Audubon Society recently has gone into the question of what is permissible under the law and what is not.

The Massachusetts fish and game laws contain two paragraphs that point the inquirer to where doubt may be dispelled as to exempt birds whose feathers have had a commercial value. The state law says that insectivorous and song birds are not to be destroyed, captured or held in possession at any time or used for millinery purposes, and also that wood duck, swans, wild pigeons, piping and Kildeer plover, herons, bittern, eagles, fish hawks, marsh hawks, small owls, gulls and terns come under the same regulations and protection.

Winthrop Packard, field secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, says further on this subject:

"That means that the wearing of aigrettes, which are the breeding plumage of our native white herons, is prohibited by law and the wearer of them is liable to arrest. The milliner who has or offers for sale these feathers is

also liable under the law. In spite of this fact these feathers are much seen nowadays."

The by-laws of the Audubon Society decree that there shall be no buying or purchase of feathers of any wild bird. The extreme advocates of bird protection advance as an argument that the milliners have still a wide field for the use of feathers in the ostrich and peacock and in the wings, plumes and quills of all domestic fowl that are now dyed and made over into things of surprising regulations and protection.

W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Society, in a recent work on "Our Vanishing Wild Life," goes over the situation in regard to such birds as have attracted the plumage hunter at the instigation of fashion. There is also the economic side to be considered. The pocketbooks of the farmers and the fruit growers are being touched annually to the amount of many millions of dollars.

"The people of the United States lose about one billion dollars each year through the destruction of agricultural and forest products by insect and rodent pests. This sum approaches the total capitalization of all our national banks. Many additional millions are expended by the people annually on labor and insecticides in fighting insects. A large part of this vast loss might be saved by protecting and increasing native insect-eating birds, which work for nothing and board themselves."

"It is estimated that the birds still left to us in Massachusetts destroy 21,000 bushels of insects daily, that Nebraska birds eat 170 carloads each day and that a single species of hawk saves the farmers of the western states \$175,000 yearly by destroying grasshoppers and field mice."

"The people of Salt Lake City are now seeking to erect a \$40,000 monument to the gulls which years ago saved the infant colony from starvation by annihilating the insect pests that had rendered it impossible for the first settlers to raise crops. These gulls, protected by the people of Utah, have since contributed much to the prosperity of the state."

While the by-laws of the Audubon society state that there shall be no wearing or purchasing of feathers of any wild bird, native or foreign, there is no United States law to prohibit, for instance, the use of bird-of-paradise plumage. In Massachusetts, the game and fish authorities are of the opinion that the public is already becoming educated to a better understanding of what is best in bird conservation for the good of the country. Like the Audubon societies, the Massachusetts authorities think a wider campaign of publicity should be undertaken in the schools and among the press and the clergy. Laws more drastic even than those which now exist, or at least the enforcement of the prevailing laws, are advocated.

PROSPECTIVE SUMMER CAPITAL WANTS TO KNOW WHAT TO DO

Windsor, Vt., Appeals to Experienced Beverly, Mass., for Advice and Instruction in Entertainment of the President and the Numbers Who Will Accompany Him

Windsor, the placid little town in Vermont, which has achieved fame through being selected as the next "summer capital" by President Woodrow Wilson, is eager to be prepared thoroughly and has appealed to Beverly, Mass., the summer vacation place for former President Taft, to tell the residents of Windsor what to do.

Secretaries are exchanging confidences upon the momentous question of what such celebrities expect and how things should be conducted in general. First comes the letter of appeal from G. F. Davis of the Windsor Board of Trade.

"As is well known, your city has been the summer capital for the past few years, and now the present occupant of the White House has selected Winston Churchill's residence, Harlakenden, near here, for his home this summer, so we expect to succeed you as the summer capital. This honor having been thrust upon us we appeal to you to post us on what is expected of us. Our people of course wish to make the most of these new conditions but want to do the right things by our visitors."

Information was asked also as to the number of people likely to accompany the President, and as to what experiences Beverly enjoyed as a summer capital for four years.

Ralph E. Johnson, secretary of the Beverly Board of Trade, sent a long letter in reply, telling how Beverly helped to make the stay of President Taft and his party pleasant for four summers. In Beverly the Board of Trade provided the executive offices and did everything possible to look after the party with the President, placed houses at their disposal, looked after accommodations at the hotels and did innumerable little things to make the Beverly stay enjoyable.

Secretary Johnson also sent the best wishes of the Beverly board to the Windsor board that the making of that place the summer capital would do as much for the town under President Wilson as

LAND BOUGHT FOR FARMERS' MARKET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—For the purpose of establishing a farmers' market, the Providence Market Gardeners Association Thursday afternoon bought a lot of land on Promenade street opposite Davis Park.

The site is bounded by Promenade, Hemlock, Valley and Rathbone streets, and contains 183,001 square feet. It is said that the land cost 35 cents a square foot, the total cost being \$64,050.35.

ELECTRIC MAIL SERVICE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—According to an order just issued from the postoffice department, electric mail service will supplement the steam rail service on the Ware-river division of the Boston & Albany railroad, between Baldwinville and Wrentham, Mass., beginning May 1. This will give the morning service four or five hours earlier than at present.

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Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Cadets Hold Their Drill

Capt. Ernest W. Cranston of Company O Wins Greatest Number of Merits in Third Regiment's Maneuvers Thursday and Is Appointed to Colonel's Rank

Cadets of the fourth and fifth regiments in the high schools of Greater Boston held their annual drill in Mechanics hall this afternoon, following the drills performed by the Boston, Latin and the English high schools Wednesday and Thursday. Yesterday 1800 boys took part in the drill of the English high school first and third regiments. Thirty companies, 15 in each regiment, competed for three senior and two junior awards. These were made by Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools. The affair was under the direction of Col. George H. Benyon, instructor of military drill in the public schools.

Capt. Ernest W. Cranston of company O was the winner of the greatest number of merits in the third regiment, and he was appointed colonel of that organization.

Capt. Herbert P. A. Holder of company D was winner of second junior prize in this regiment. Capt. William H. Ormond of company L captured the first senior prize, Capt. Herbert L. Falvey of company F was winner of the second senior prize and Capt. Earle B. Renwick of company A won the third senior prize.

In the third regiment Capt. Harry London of company I won the second junior prize. Capt. Louis J. Simons of company M the first senior prize. Capt. William E. O'Brien of company A the second senior prize and Capt. Lester U. Young of company F was the winner of the third senior prize of this regiment.

Despite the company competitions, individual squads in the manual of arms drilled for prizes, led in the first regiment by Quartermaster Holmes and in the third by Quartermaster Capt. Gerald J. Culhane.

The English high school drum corps, under Drum Maj. James F. Shine, went through a series of maneuvers which brought applause from the gathering. Prizes were awarded to the best drummers, buglers and fifers, the competitions for which were held at the school a short time ago.

When the program of company drill had been gone through Superintendent Dyer presented the prizes.

The captains of winning companies received white and gold flags, and gold medals were presented to their lieutenants. The winners of the individual prizes in the manual of arms received bronze medals. There were 10 in each

regiment. The prizes in the drum corps consisted of gold medals.

In prize winning companies promotions for every officer will be affected and many new appointments will be made.

Awards were made as follows: First regiment, junior company drill—First prize to company P, Harry N. Cushing, captain; Philip C. Leavy, first lieutenant; Charles E. Cunningham, second lieutenant. Second prize to company D, Herbert P. A. Holder, captain; Moses A. Munk, first lieutenant; Charles Rinping, second lieutenant.

Senior company drill—First prize to company L, William H. Ormond, captain; Philip Richeburg, first lieutenant; Carlos W. Weiber, second lieutenant. Second prize to company F, Herbert F. Falvey, captain; Frank S. Bryant, first lieutenant; Alden B. Parson, second lieutenant. Third prize to company A, Earle B. Renwick, captain; Clyde T. Renwick, first lieutenant; Donald W. McArde, second lieutenant.

Individual prizes in manual of arms—Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Kingston, Corporal Magrath, Sergeant Lohovsky, Private Madden, Sergeant Connor, Corporal Goldberg, Private Martin, Sergeant Mitchell and Private Dooley.

Individual prizes in drum corps—First for fifers, William F. Schlimper; honorable mention, Clarence A. Love. First for buglers, Herbert E. Berry; honorable mention, Bickford E. Sawyer. First for drummers, Fred L. O'Connor; honorable mention to Theodore Lacoc.

Third regiment—Junior company drill—First prize to Co. O, Ernest W. Cranston, captain; Joseph Manevitch, first lieutenant; Elliott S. Mildram, second lieutenant. Second prize to Co. I, Harry London, captain; Myer J. Hackel, first lieutenant; Albert Grandberg, second lieutenant.

Senior company drill—First prize to Co. M, Louis J. Simons, captain; William D. Maginnis, first lieutenant; Ralph L. Thomas, second lieutenant. Second prize to Co. A, William E. O'Brien, captain; John H. McCarthy, first lieutenant; Abraham Cohen, second lieutenant. Third prize to Co. F, Lester U. Young, captain; Abraham Goldberg, first lieutenant; Lester A. Williams, second lieutenant.

Individual prizes in manual of arms—Private McNamara, Sergeant Levine, Private Dernier, Sergeant Russell, Corporal Niles, Sergeant Shinberg, Sergeant Hermes, private Lennon, Sergeant Hayes and Corporal Keyes.

Military Man, Director of Schoolboys in Their Annual Soldierly Work



COL. GEORGE H. BENYON
Instructor in manual of arms

CLERK OF COURTS AGAINST RANDALL APPOINTMENT

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of courts, sent a letter today to each member of the executive council at the State House urging them to reject the nomination of Frank L. Randall of St. Cloud, Minn., as chairman of the prison board commissioners to succeed Frederick Pettigrove. A letter was also sent to Governor Foss who appointed Mr. Randall to the position.

In his communication Mr. Campbell also renewes his protest against the selection of Franklin B. Dyer of Cincinnati, as superintendent of Boston public schools.

That such a selection as the Governor has made is contrary to the principles of self government is the assertion of Mr.

Campbell, who declared that "to follow

this reasoning to its logical conclusion,

the Governor of the state and the mem-

bers of the legislature should be se-

lected on merit, regardless of from what

state they come."

Individual prizes in manual of arms—Private McNamara, Sergeant Levine, Private Dernier, Sergeant Russell, Corporal Niles, Sergeant Shinberg, Sergeant Hermes, private Lennon, Sergeant Hayes and Corporal Keyes.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

CIVIC MUSIC TAKES IMPETUS IN CHICAGO FROM CONVENTION

Federation of Musical Clubs About to Hold Eighth Biennial Festival Prompts Citizens to Organize Association for Enlarging Municipal Artistic Life

CHICAGO—In anticipation of the eighth biennial festival of the National Federation of Musical Clubs which opens here on April 21, a group of citizens of Chicago today is to hold a meeting to organize a Civic Musical Association which is expected to inaugurate a movement of large municipal significance.

The convention of the federated musical clubs lasts five days, closing April 25.

Preparations have been made for delegations from the nearly 400 clubs, representing a membership of over 45,000, and the program is crowded with events of vital interest to the various activities of the many departments in which the federation work is carried on.

The national federation was organized soon after the World's fair, in 1893, with Mrs. Theodore Thomas as the prime mover in the work of organization. At the fifth biennial, held in Memphis in 1907, a competition for prizes was inaugurated, open only to composers born in the United States or those of American parentage born in foreign countries.

Mrs. William A. Hinkle, Peoria, Ill.;

librarian, Mrs. Claude L. Steele, Mus-

kogee, Okla.

IMPARTIAL CANAL TOLLS ADVOCATED

PHILADELPHIA—Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany, in addressing the American Philosophical Society at the opening session Thursday of the organization's one hundred seventieth meeting, declared that the United States is in honor bound to open the navigation of the Panama canal to the ships of all nations on equal terms.

Eminent foreign scholars and many prominent members from this country are in attendance at the meeting of the society, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 "to promote useful knowledge."

Papers covering a wide range of subjects were read and discussed.

STATION TO BE ENLARGED

NEWARK, N. J.—To provide for increasing freight traffic, the Pennsylvania railroad will enlarge its station for out-bound freight in River street. The extension will join the present structure on the south and reach to Coal street. The new building will be one story, and is to measure 45x23 feet. It will be provided with tracking and platform facilities.

STRIKE COMPROMISE SOUGHT

Efforts are to be made today by Mayor Chambers of Everett to effect a compromise between the officials of the Cochrane Chemical Company of that city and its 500 employees who have been on strike since Monday.

The society made a happy choice of soloists. Miss Potter sang her part in

the Browning Club at her home April 22.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEBSTER

The meeting which was to have been held in Market street car barn, Worcester, and where the question of electrifying the Southbridge branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was to be discussed, has been called off. It may be called for next week.

The annual dinner held by members of the fire department of Webster will be held May 1 at Hotel DeWitt.

Charles Haggerty, town counsel, has filed a petition in superior court asking for the appointment of a commission to decide on the alterations and abolition of the Main street grade crossing of the New Haven railroad.

The pupils of the Webster high school are planning to send a carton of arbutus to the pupils of Sacramento (Cal.) high school in return of the favor received from them of a carton of poppy plants.

WEYMOUTH

The Norfolk Club has voted to purchase the Fogg opera house building and will make extensive alterations and improvements. A veranda will be built around the west side, where the main entrance to the club rooms will be. The postoffice will be transferred to another location in the building.

Orphans' Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., received an official visit from Rt. Worshipful Everett C. Benton, grand master of Massachusetts, Thursday night. The master Masons' degree was conferred upon three candidates. After the work a dinner was served.

CHELSEA

The board of aldermen will hold a hearing April 28 for the Chelsea Iron & Coal Company, which asks permission to lay a spur-track across Locust street, an unoccupied thoroughfare, to connect with the tracks of the Boston & Maine road.

The annual assembly of the senior class of the high school will be held in the school hall tonight.

There will be a Patriots day social, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, in their hall Saturday night.

STONEMHAM

A quartet composed of four members of the Woman's Club, Mrs. Eva Lister, Mrs. Nellie Patch, Mrs. Adelaide Lister and Mrs. Ada Webber, assisted by Miss Eppie Hale, violinist, and Fred Kendall, humorist, will give a concert in the high school hall tonight, in aid of the alumni fund.

Rehearsals are in progress for the annual children's May party to be given May 1 under the direction of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church. Miss Mildred Clarke will be queen of the May.

WAKEFIELD

Tomorrow has been set apart by the Wakefield Improvement Association and advisory betterment council as clean-up day and in response to a publicity campaign of the past week, citizens will attempt to make more attractive not only their own premises, but adjacent town and vacant lands.

The Bear Hill Golf Club will open its season tomorrow with a match, the prizes for which are trophies.

WHITMAN

The public schools will close April 25 for the spring vacation.

Capt. John Pulling chapter, D. A. R., has elected these delegates to the state convention in May: Mrs. Elizabeth Hovey, Mrs. Mabel Tibbets and Mrs. Louise N. Sharp. The alternates will be Mrs. Mabel Snow, Mrs. Mary Bea of Rockland and Mrs. Maude Chaudier.

READING

Spring tournaments at the Meadowbrook Golf Club links will begin tomorrow with a best selected 9 in 27 holes match.

An artificial pond, 100 by 70 feet, is being constructed at the plant of the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company for use as a supplemental water supply.

BROCKTON

The Russell Club will hold its annual minstrels tonight in Clark hall.

Bernard B. Nye is the only applicant so far for the position of supervisor of music at the high school.

MELROSE

Principal Lorne B. Hulman of the high school and President Fred H. Moore, Jr., of the graduating class of Melrose high, are completing arrangements for a trip to Washington to be taken April 25.

BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies sewing circle of the New Haven road received a large shipment of standard light markers at South station today which will be used to designate the rear of trains day and night, thereby doing away with the green flag system.

Three hundred members of the Appalachian Club will go to Ipswich by a special Boston & Maine railway train tomorrow at 9:10 a. m., returning at 5:10 p. m.

Scott E. Haseltine, relief train director at pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Haseltine, is spending a 10-day vacation visiting in Chicago.

On account of heavy advance holiday travel the Boston & Albany road operates all important trains in sections today.

The New Haven road will furnish a special train from Boston to Franklin and return tomorrow for a large Christian Endeavor party, leaving South station at 12:45.

MALDEN

Applications have been filed by four candidates for the police department and 16 candidates for the fire department.

REVERE

The Young Men's Social Club will have an entertainment in G. A. R. hall tomorrow night.

HOLBROOK

Norfolk Lodge, K. P., held a musical and literary entertainment in the town hall Thursday night.

EASTON

Mrs. Wilmarth Howard will entertain the Browning Club at her home April 22.

HELEN E. CLEAVES IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TEACHERS CLUB



HELEN E. CLEAVES
Educator and writer who is honored by New England associates

PHI PIS TO HOLD EIGHTH COUNCIL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Over 200 members of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of which President Wilson is a member, will meet in this city for three days next week for the eighth biennial council of the second district. They will represent seven active chapters in New England and New York state, clubs in Harvard, Yale and Albany, and alumni associations in Boston, New York, Syracuse and Providence.

The delegates will all be here Wednesday evening. There will be a general reception at the Hotel Kimball. The delegates will convene for the first business meeting the next morning at 9:30 in the hotel and permanent officers elected and installed. In the afternoon papers will be read by prominent members and the officers of the Amherst chapter will exemplify a model initiation. In the evening the entire party will journey to Northampton, to the Academy of Music.

On Friday there will be business sessions in both the morning and afternoon. The chief officer of this district will be chosen and the place for the next council will be selected. A dinner at the hotel Friday evening will conclude the three-day's program.

CHORAL PROGRAM TO BE GIVEN

LYNN, Mass.—Nearly 125 members of the Lynn choir and orchestral societies will present their final concert May 5 in the Lynn Women's clubhouse. There will be about 75 voices, assisted by Mme. Calvert, soprano; Mrs. Harriet Russell, Hart, contralto; William H. Hicks, tenor, and Herbert B. Smith, bass. Arthur B. Keene is the conductor.

The Glee Club members are: Malcolm Balch, William J. Haggerty, Frederic Emmel, Ralph Chafe, Joseph T. Kenney, Frederic P. Dacey, Arthur L. Galvin, Marcel R. Zutter, Edward Freeman, Julian M. Pulsifer, Raymond W. Moore, Alfred Shene, Anders T. Tellstrom, John Tully, William J. Dale, Augustus J. Wellings, Daniel G. Shelle, Joseph S. Snow, Irving M. Senter, Howard P. Burnham, Carl S. Speth, Harold H. Chapman, Albert B. Myron, Arthur R. Bagnall, Roy Lundin, William F. McClellan, Joseph C. Parker, Edgar T. Lothrop, Eli Levatinsky, Alden B. W. Smith, Edward J. Gallagher, Milton H. Brown, Adolph Tomeo.

The Idaho left Philadelphia for Tampa.

The Sterling left Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Arethusa is at Port Arthur, Texas.

The Yorktown left San Diego for Corpus Christi.

The Baltimore left Norfolk for Charleston.

The Buffalo is at Tiburon.

The San Francisco and the Jarvis are at Tangier Sound.

The Nanshan left Moji, Japan, for San Francisco.

The Brutus is at Beirut.

Navy Notes

Three new torpedo boat destroyers are nearly

Week's News from the Colleges

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE PLANS INAUGURATION

Dr. E. T. Fairchild Officially to Be Ushered into Office of Chief Executive of College May 21

EDUCATORS TO SPEAK

DURHAM, N. H.—Arrangements are being made for the inauguration of Dr. E. T. Fairchild as president of New Hampshire College. Dr. Fairchild has been serving in this capacity for several months but will be officially installed in the chair of the chief executive of the college on May 21. Committees of trustees and faculty have charge of the plans.

The main committee, composed of Trustees Bingham and Boutwell and Professors Pettee, Hewitt and Groves, are arranging a program of speakers, which will include men from western as well as from the New England states. It is expected that hundreds will attend the occasion, among whom will be the heads of all of the New England colleges and other educators.

The exercises will take place in the college gymnasium, after which lunch will be served to the guests of the institution. An attractive part of the program will be the post-prandial addresses to be delivered by several speakers. The undergraduates and the alumni will serve in various capacities in the exercises and escort, will be provided by the cadet battalion.

The faculty has been divided into subcommittees to arrange the details of the occasion. The committees are:

Invitations, Whoriskey, Cardullo, Kendall; dinner, O'Kane, Butler; program, banquet, Smith, James; music, Putnam; decorations, Gourley, Miss Black, Fisher; escort, Lieutenant Hunt; ushers, Jackson; transportation, Stock; entertainment, Moore, Eckman; reception, Taylor, Richards, Foster; honorary degrees, Scott, Rasmussen and Whoriskey.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—Regular class work at Ohio State University was resumed last week and all students recalled from relief duty.

The next meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club will be held tomorrow at the home of President and Mrs. William Oxley Thompson and will be a social.

The national convention of Delta Sigma Rho, honorary oratorical fraternity, on the campus April 24-26 will bring together delegates from 38 of the largest universities of the country. Charles Lindsey, Francis Patton, Herman Felsman and John VanDusen, of this year's debate teams, have recently been elected to membership in the local chapter.

Representative Andrew A. Beyer of Hancock county has introduced two bills in the House of Representatives, providing for the creation of state forests and for the promotion of privately owned forests, respectively, the university trustees being empowered with the operation of the bills under university supervision. The bills were prepared with the cooperation of the forestry department of the university.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETON, Conn.—Former Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee will speak before the Social Study Club at Wesleyan University next Tuesday evening on "Socialism."

The team for the annual Brown-Wesleyan freshman debate has been chosen as follows: Mansfield Freeman, Columbus, O.; William H. Reeves, New Brunswick, N. J., and Kingman P. Cass of Tilton, N. H., alternate. The debate will be held at Brown this year, either during the first or second week of May. Wesleyan will uphold the affirmative of the subject, "Resolved, That it be the policy of the United States to decrease her naval armament."

The French Society met Monday evening at the Eclectic house, the guest of the evening being the Rev. R. A. Maunton, the local Italian minister. He spoke on "Experiences in Paris."

Three cities have recently formed Wesleyan alumni associations—Itasca, Conn., Worcester, Mass., and Waterbury, Conn.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The annual junior promenade at Colby College is to be held this evening, at the new Clukey assembly hall.

Hanna Knox Livingstone of Bangor addressed the members of the women's division of the college and the ladies of the faculty on woman's suffrage at the chapel Wednesday afternoon.

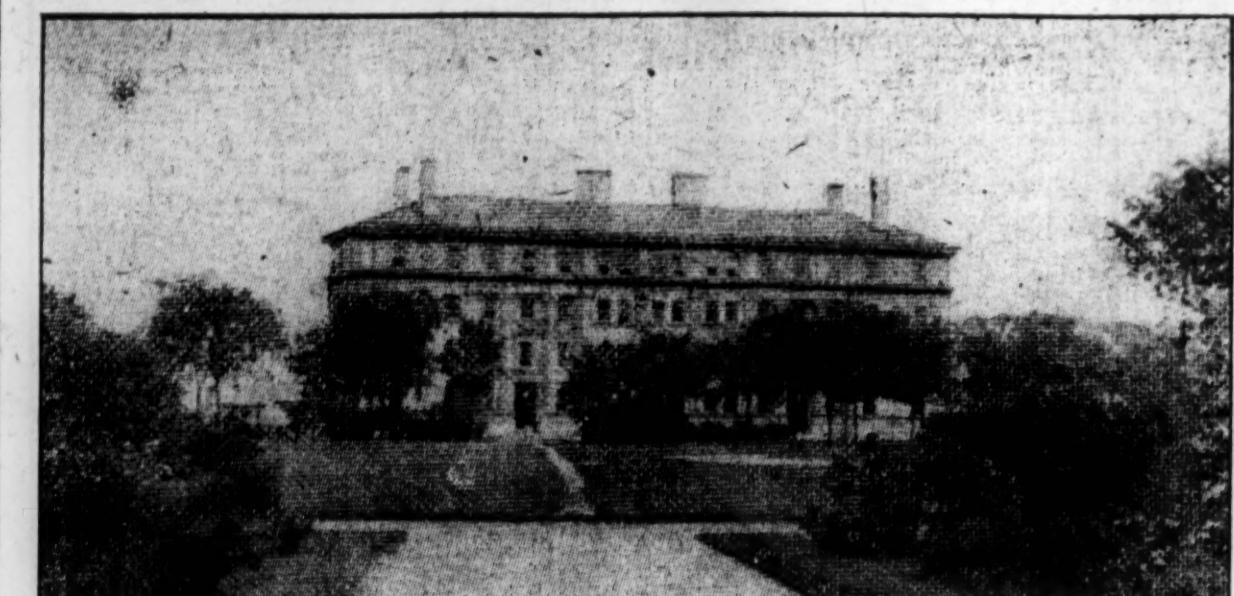
President Roberts has announced that the junior and senior commencement prize essays will be due this year May 15. Elmer H. Hussey '13, of Norway, Me., has just received an appointment as a university scholar at Harvard for graduate work.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—Preparations are under way at Phillips Exeter Academy for the production of a French play by the Cercle Francais.

An illustrated lecture on "Egypt" was given by L. E. Roe of the Rhode Island school of design in the academy chapel Saturday evening.

SUMMER SCHOOL RESIDENCE AT NEW YORK



Gould hall, designed to accommodate more than 100 men and women students, is gift of Miss Helen Gould

NEW YORK MEN MAKE PLANS FOR SUMMER SESSION

NEW YORK—Final arrangements are being made for the residences to be used during the New York University summer school session which begins July 1 and continues six weeks, closing Aug. 1. One of the principal houses is Gould hall, the gift of Miss Helen Gould, designed for 112 students. One half of this hall is set aside for the exclusive use of women students.

The university residences will also include East Hall, South and West halls—the two large brick mansions on the Schwab estate recently presented to the university and refitted as college dormitories; and in addition such fraternity houses and private residences as may be required.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the "Mob" for senior dramatics at Smith College have been chosen as follows:

Margaret Albert, Canton, O.; Christine Babcock, New York, N. Y.; Constance Fowler, Springfield, Mass.; Olive Hearn, Hudson, N. Y.; Eunice Hammon, Summit, N. J.; Marjory McQuisten, Grotto Falls, N. Y.; Gwendolin Moore, Brookline, Mass.; Margaret Nye, Cleveland, O.; Inez Tiedeman, Savannah, Ga.; Louise Walker, Fair Haven, Vt.; Rose Baldwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Agnes Conklin, Binghamton, N. Y.; Maud Ground, Kansas City, Mo.; Ada Leffingwell, Cleveland, O.; Harriet Moody, Plainfield, N. J.; Marion Parker, East Orleans, Mass.; Florence Simon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary Walker, Wichita, Kan., and Helen Weatherhead, Cleveland, O.

The minstrels include Anna Baley, Pachogue, N. Y.; Barbara Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Eleanor Ford, Huntington, N. Y.; Juliette Halla, Troy, N. Y., and Virginia Slagle, Brookline, Mass.

The Christian Association has elected the following officers: President, Mira Biglow Wilson, Andover, Mass.; vice-president, Martha Emma Watts, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Elizabeth Ward Higgins; Elm Grove, W. Va., and treasurer, Eleanor Hollister Park, Hudson, N. Y.

OBERTIN COLLEGE

OBERTIN, O.—Prof. S. F. MacLennan, director of the Oberlin College summer school announces the final program as follows: The summer session will open July 27 and close Aug. 15. Courses are offered in chemistry, economics, education, English, composition, English literature, the fine arts, French, geology, German, Greek, oratory, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology and zoology. Altogether 203 hours of work are included in the regular schedule. Special interest centers in the practical course in science, particularly in the work of George Hubbard who will conduct the Oberlin geological survey in West Virginia.

An alumni committee, with W. F. Thatcher, chairman, has been formed to present Oberlin's educational project at Shansi in Northern China, to the alumni, former students and friends of the college.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—On account of the approaching examinations at New York University, the university congress has adjourned its meetings until the opening next fall.

Joseph French Johnson, dean of the school of commerce, accounts and finance, addressed recently the South Brooklyn Board of Trade on "The Unearned Increment Tax." Professor Johnson was a member of Mayor Gaynor's advisory commission on new sources of revenue for New York city. This commission recommended a modified form of the unearned increment tax.

G. P. Morris of The Christian Science Monitor addressed the students in the school of commerce last week on "The Ethics of the American Press."

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—About 25 high school principals attended the two days' session of the Maine secondary school conference at the University of Maine this week. A program of interesting speakers was arranged, including Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—At the annual spring rally for undergraduates and alumni of Bowdoin College, the speakers were President William DeWitt Hyde; Col. E. C. Plummer '81, Emery O. Beane '04, Donald F. Snow '03, Thomas McCann '13, Daniel Coogan, Capt. Lincoln Skolfield of the baseball team and Capt. Charles B. Haskell '13, of the track team. E. Ellis Spear, Jr., '98 of Boston, secretary-treasurer of the National Archery Association of the United States, gave a talk on archery with the idea of interesting Bowdoin men in this sport. The student council has proposed a plan to defer the initiation of freshmen into the Greek letter fraternities until the end of the first semester and the proposition is now likely to be adopted by the student body.

The second annual report of the class of 1911 just issued by Ernest G. Fifield shows the following occupations of the members of the class: Business, 33; teaching, eight; ministry, three; Y. M. C. A., one; charities, one; advanced study, 26.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—On May 8 and 9 the University of Illinois will dedicate to the service of the state three new engineering buildings. These are the transportation building, the locomotive testing laboratory, and the mining laboratory. A series of addresses by eminent men in the transportation and mining fields will be features of the program.

A new commerce building was dedicated Thursday at the university to various lines of business—as banking, accounting, journalism and railway administration.

Capt. James P. Robinson of the United States coast artillery service, will make the annual regimental inspection on April 29.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Under the auspices of the dramatic club at Mt. Holyoke College, Prof. George F. Baker of Harvard University recently addressed the students on "An Experiment Theater."

Dora Bradbury, 1913, gives a piano recital this afternoon.

Tomorrow evening the department clubs meet. At that time also Dean Olds of Amherst College will speak before the Mathematics Club and Professor Hayes will address an open meeting of the Philosophy Club.

As a result of the meeting of the junior class Tuesday the following names were presented to the Student league as nominees for office next year: President, Gertrude Bruyn, Margaret Cornish and Elizabeth Veach; vice-president, Mary Lambert.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual spring promenade of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute will be held May 3 in Terpsichorean hall. A. S. Miller '13 and W. H. Pike '15 are in charge of the event.

The final lecture in the course of engineering which has been taking place of the weekly student populars was delivered Wednesday afternoon by W. J. Taylor of Worcester. His subject was "The Problems of Municipality."

Prof. H. B. Smith of the electrical department has been elected a fellow in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Plans are now being made for the third annual joint concert by the musical clubs of Bates and Bowdoin colleges in city hall, Lewiston, April 30. A special program has been arranged, and both organizations are putting in extra practice in preparation for the concert.

President Chase has just announced the receipt of a check for \$2000 to establish a new scholarship for the college. The money is the gift of Mrs. Nancy H. Kezar of San Francisco, Cal., in memory of her son, John Bartlett Kezar, whose name will be given to the scholarship.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Prospective plans for the new dining halls and commons at Princeton University have been approved by the trustees. No funds are available, however, at present for the actual construction of the building.

The directors of the Princeton seminary have decided to inaugurate a summer school of theology, to extend from May 26 to June 6.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—About 25 high school principals attended the two days' session of the Maine secondary school conference at the University of Maine this week. A program of interesting speakers was arranged, including Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools.

Added to New England Thrift is Its Purchasing Ability and Its Wise Spending Inclinations

In New England there are 10 motor vehicles registered for each thousand of population, as against 8 motor vehicles for each thousand of population in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan

THIS fact is as illuminating in a news way as it is striking from a business point of view. It shows that New England, while a big producer, is also a leading consumer of high priced commodities, even luxuries. From the advertising standpoint it is interesting to know how to best reach this purchasing ability.

This newspaper is widely and thoroughly circulated throughout Boston, its suburbs and New England, and goes largely to a class of people who are able to buy the luxuries, as well as the comforts—and who do buy and buy liberally. And what's more to the point, they buy in a large degree from what they see offered in their favorite paper. Mr. New England advertiser, right now is a good time to get in regular touch with the Monitor's representative and strong purchasing power.

This Newspaper is proving profitable to many New England advertisers and distributors -- why not be among them?

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The design school at Carnegie Institute of Technology opened Monday after the spring vacation of 10 days.

The earnings of students and graduates who were assisted last year in finding employment by the institute's bureau of recommendations totaled \$254,819.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A BOY WANTED (15-18); neat, clean, quiet, and of good habits; salary \$5 to start; opportunity for advancement; only a boy answering these requirements will be considered. Apply immediately to Mr. H. C. Ehrlich, 129 Tremont st., Boston. 24

A MAN OR WOMAN cook wanted competent to take charge of a small high class boarding house; strictly temperate. Apply to Mrs. Mrs. COURSEY, 12 Keen st., Brookline Village. 21

A YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the wholesale grocery business; must be good pen writer and correct at figures; to one who wants to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$8. C. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton st., Boston. 24

BLAKEYSMITH'S HELPER in Charles town. \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 19

BOOK FINISHER—Expert workman on call; piece work and levant; \$25 per week; steady job. P. B. SANFORD, 75 Bedford st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER in Brookline. \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

BOY—Must be high school graduate; to learn artistic trade. P. B. SANFORD CO., 78 Bedford st., Boston. 22

CHAMBERMAID wanted at Commonwealth hotel, Beacon Hill; to go home nights. 21

CLERK wanted in office of large manufactory shop; preferred; size, salary and experience. Apply to Mr. STEVENS CO., Hyde Park, Boston. 23

CLERK, with some experience in coal office; \$18-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

COMPOSITOR, in South Framingham (stone man). \$16.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 19

COOPER, in East Boston. \$2 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 19

COUNTRY BOY of 18 or 20 to learn trade; good opportunity and steady employment. F. W. BLOOD ROOFING CO., 297 Merrimack st., Manchester, N. H. 22

DESIGNER, one accustomed to all kinds of commercial work; in South Framingham. \$18-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

DIEHAKER wanted in Southbridge; 35; steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, in Hyde Park. \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; familiar with coal handling machinery; must understand something about building construction; apply by letter only, stating salary and experience. ADOLPH SUCK, Hyde Park, Mass. 21

DRUGGIST, one accustomed to all kinds of commercial work; in South Framingham. \$18-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

DRUGGIST wanted; familiar with coal handling machinery; must understand something about building construction; apply by letter only, stating salary and experience. F. W. BLOOD ROOFING CO., 297 Merrimack st., Manchester, N. H. 22

ENGRAYER (wood), experienced letterer. \$18-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 22

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ENGINEER, 2d class, in Shirel. 7 nights; \$18 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

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ENGRAYER wanted; familiar with coal handling machinery; must understand something about building construction; apply by letter only, to J. A. HEMINGWAY, 1200 N. State, Chicago. 23

FURNITURE MAN, a worker and asistant manager; liberal pay and experience to right man. RALPH E. MERAS CO., Boston. 21

GENERAL MACHINISTS, toolmakers, punch and die-makers, and lathe hands; wanted; also mechanical and lathe hands and metal patternmakers. Address EMPLOYERS' & EXECUTIVE CO., W. Lynn, Mass. stating wages expected and experience in detail. 21

IRON WORKER, wire and grill work; in office. \$13-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

JOY PRESS FEEDER in Waltham. \$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted for night work. Apply to Mr. WEBB, 224 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass. 21

MACHINIST, experienced on Singer sewing machines; Al man only, in Singer shop; 20 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

MACHINISTS WANTED—All-round foundry and boring mill hands; wanted; good pay. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

MACHINIST, light auto work. In East Boston. 30-33 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

PUNTER, letterer, stainer and varnisher on cars. 20 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

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PRESSMAN, on hard rubber type. In Charles town. \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

PRESSMAN, in Chelsea; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

SALESMAN, experienced in grocery and hardware store. \$12-\$13. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

SALESMAN, experienced in hardware store. \$12-\$13. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR (Alman) wanted in South Boston. \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

SHAMPOOING MACHINE HAND, in South Boston. 20 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Keen st., Boston. 23

OFFICE BOY wanted, in law office; \$5 per week. RATES, NAY & ABBOTT, 934 Tremont st., Boston. 23

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Surely all home seekers and real estate men who expect to keep open house on Patriots day, will have great reason for gratitude, judging from the indications today. Many tempting offers are advertised in this paper appealing to those in quest of summer accommodations as well as all-the-year-round places, and there is every promise for a good day's outing and successful business.

One of the transfers recorded today is located in Back Bay, being the two lots of ground owned by Harris Levine at 214 and 216 Huntington avenue near Cumberland street on which a building is now in course of erection. The land measures 5700 square feet and carries an assessment of \$34,400. Arthur H. Sicotte is the buyer.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Deeds have just gone to record in the sale of the five-story brick apartment house at 17 Allen street, near Chambers street, West End, together with 2700 square feet of land owned by the George Holden estate and others and bought by Joseph L. Burke as an investment. The taxes are divided \$18,600 on building and \$8800 or about \$3.25 a foot, on the land, making a total of \$27,400.

Ruth C. Corkran has title to the three-story brick building at 88-92 West Canton street, also two two-story frames fronting 21 and 23 Trumbull street on lot extending from one street to the other, containing in all 3125 square feet, all taxed for \$8500 of which the land carries \$4800. William J. Goldie made the deed.

Another South End property was sold by Nathaniel L. Francis to Peter Barsuglia, composed of a three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling at 18 Hanson street near Tremont street. It is assessed for \$6800, including \$2000 on the 1285 square feet of land.

ALLSTON AND WEST ROXBURY
Henry W. Savage reports that deeds have gone to record in the sale made by his office of a new two-family apartment house at 7 Allston square, Allston. The lot contains 3780 square feet and is assessed on a valuation of 25 cents per foot, the building is not yet taxed. James A. Boyd and George Berry conveyed to Alice W. Jaquith, who bought for investment.

The single frame dwelling and lot containing 9312 square feet land at 74 Annawan avenue, junction of Farrington avenue, West Roxbury, has passed into the possession of Edith B. McArthur, taxed in the name of Elizabeth A. Black, et al. for \$3800, which includes \$2000 on the land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Hotel Dearborn, 235-239 Dudley street, corner of Oakland avenue, has been purchased by Nicola Masciulli from James S. Casey. It is a large four-story brick building with stores on the street level and apartments above the first floor. There is a ground area of 3585 square feet which carries \$5400 of the assessed value of \$31,000.

Joseph Hohmann is the new owner of a single frame dwelling at 35 Fulda street, opposite Valentine street, and lot of ground measuring 2697 square feet, all taxed for \$4800 and of this amount \$800 is land value. William Spoth was the grantor.

The frame dwelling and lot at 93 Ashton street and Burt avenue, Dorchester, is now owned by Julia R. McGrail, having bought the property from Annie E. Riley. The lot contains 3460 square feet, assessed for \$1000, and the improvements for \$3600 additional.

J. Burrill Sharpe has placed a deed on record from Annie E. Gately, who acted for herself and as trustee, in the sale of four lots of land aggregating 19,495 square feet, assessed for \$4900. They front on Samoset street, near Roseland street.

Patrick J. Mullin and wife bought from Albert A. Nickerson a frame house and lot at 5 Marlboro street, near Leonard street, Dorchester, taxed for \$1000.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The special committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, composed of President John J. Martin, chairman; William H. Gove, Edmund D. Colman, William B. Lawrence, William Minot, Elbridge R. Anderson and Col. Peter H. Corr, have passed the following:

Whereas the growth and welfare of our community is largely dependent upon proper transportation facilities; and the cost of furnishing transportation depends largely on the cost of its principal constituent elements of labor and materials; and the cost of performing services at their increased cost has been, as shown by statistical records, greater in proportion than the increase of population and of business, now therefore.

Resolved that in the opinion of the special committee appointed by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange with power to act, it is in the public interest that if a railroad is honestly capitalized and honestly and ably run the road should be allowed to earn from its traffic an income reasonably adequate to meet the requirements of its increasing business, and sufficient to make a safe and profitable return on the investment reasonably necessary for the purpose; and that therefore the interstate commerce commission be requested to permit under the law such reasonable advances in railroad rates as may be necessary and proper to furnish proper transportation facilities and to insure the safe investment of any additional capital necessary for the purpose; and that the Massachusetts railroad commissioners be requested to do all acts and things necessary or proper under the law to cooperate to this end.

REAL ESTATE SALES IN LYNN

The following sales have been made through the office of George W. Breed, Lynn, Mass.: Premises 82 Commercial street, known as the M. C. Head home, consisting of a large 12-room residence, commodious stable and lot of about 7800 square feet belonging to Amory Head has been transferred to Reginald L. Morrissey, who buys for a good day's outing and successful business.

One of the transfers recorded today is located in Back Bay, being the two lots of ground owned by Harris Levine at 214 and 216 Huntington avenue near Cumberland street on which a building is now in course of erection. The land measures 5700 square feet and carries an assessment of \$34,400. Arthur H. Sicotte is the buyer.

SECOND CHURCH TO HAVE TOWERS IN WREN STYLE

New Edifice on Audubon Road to Give 18th Century Appearance With Modern Plan

With a tower patterned after the London churches by Wren, the new edifice of the Second church in Boston will soon be started at the junction of Audubon circle with Audubon road and Beacon street. Ohio buff limestone and red Harvard brick will be used in the construction of the church, tower and parish house to bring out the rich Georgian style of the plan by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.

Organized in 1849, the Second church was first located on Hanover street, then Bedford and lastly on Boylston street. The new location allows provision for three entrances, one to the main structure on Audubon road, one from the circle at the base of the tower and one from Beacon street through the parish house.

On schedule time, the United Fruit Company's steamer Lillie, Captain Blay, reached her berth at Long wharf today from Sosua with a cargo of bananas.

The portion of the structure fronting on Audubon road will be entirely of limestone, the entrances upholding a pediment with four columns. The tower will be of brick and limestone with four clock faces, while the steeple will be wholly of limestone. The parish house will contain three stories and will include a Sunday school room, church parlors, committee rooms, dining hall and offices.

The interior finish will be nearly all white with dark wood pews lighted by large windows of plain glass. The memorial organ dedicated in 1889 to Florence Adams Sawyer will be restored and modernized, the memorial windows of the old church will be placed in the chancel and the old silver given by Adams Winthrop in 1706 will be used. The choir loft over the vestibule will be the only gallery in the edifice.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

James T. Fitzgerald to City of Boston Pleasant st.; w.; \$18,000.

Harris Levine to Arthur H. Sicotte, Huntington st.; w.; \$1.

John L. Godeffroy to Ruth C. Corkran, Canton and Trumbull st.; rel.; \$1.

Joseph P. Davis to Lillian Davis, East Lenox and Connolly st.; 2 lots; w.; \$1.

Roger est. to William C. Cram, East Lenox and Connolly st.; d.; \$2200.

Joseph P. Manning to Martha E. McGreavy, Hanover st. and Hanover pl.; rel.; \$1000.

Samuel L. Francis to Peter Borroughs, Hanson st.; w.; \$1.

George Holden est. to Joseph L. Burke, Allen st. d.; \$555.

Samuel E. Holden, Jr. to Annie E. Holden et al., same; d.

Fannie A. Tinkham et al. to Joseph L. Burke, same; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

William Williams to John P. Mickevitz, Merrimac st.; q.; \$1.

Edward H. Costello to the same, same; q.; \$1.

Frank T. Hogan, trustee, to Martin Allen, D.; \$250.

EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Giuseppe Lambiase, 1st Lincoln st.; w.; 17.

Hezekiah H. Huntington to Joseph Golding, Collins st.; w.; \$1.

Joseph Golding to Frederick C. Lutz, ex ux., Collins st.; w.; \$1.

W. Stearns Court to Edith A. Bagley, Brown st.; q.; \$1.

Roxbury

Thoros Porter, trustee, to Mary R. Munier, Greenwich st.; d.; \$250.

Thoros Porter, trustee, to Elie L. Stace, Greenwich st.; q.; \$1.

Frank E. Cunningham, trustee, to William F. McGrath, 1st Ward st.; d.; \$2000.

Frank E. Cunningham to Charles C. Duley, st. and Oakland; w.; w.; \$1.

William Spoth to Joseph Hahmann, Fulda st.; w.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Robert S. Copp, trustee, to R. Reed Copp, Woolson st.; d.; \$500.

K. Reed Copp to Louisa H. Hurlt, same; q.; \$1.

Thoros Porter, trustee, to Mary R. Munier, 1st and Chapman av.; d.; \$600.

John Bates to Bernard C. Gray, Quincy and Clemens st.; w.; \$1.

Frank M. D'Angelo to Palolino D'Angelo, ex ux., Greenwich st.; q.; \$1.

Henry J. O'Meara to Mary Naughton, Weyanoke st.; q.; \$1.

Annie E. Riley to Julius R. McGrath, Ashton st. and Burt av.; w.; \$1.

John P. Bourke et al. to William H. Hardy, Leyland st.; q.; \$1.

William H. Hardy to Maria A. Bourke, Draper rd.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Alfred Swanson to John R. Swanson, Elizabeth st.; q.; \$1.

Elizabeth A. Black et al. to Edith B. McArthur, Farrington st. and Annawan av.; q.; \$1.

Martha G. Cate to William F. Schworm, ex ux., Birch st. d.; \$250.

Elizabeth G. Penney to George Crouch et ux., Florence st.; w.; \$1.

Augusta Anderson to Elizabeth M. McGrath, 1st Ward st.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hayes et al. to Welby H. McCollom, Granada st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

James A. Boyd et al. to Alice W. Jaquith, Allston; q.; q.; \$1.

James McTigue to John Weingartner, Fenwick st.; w.; \$1.

HYDE PARK

William Kirby, Jr., to John R. Kelley, rel.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Michael S. Haley to city of Chelsea, Maverick st.; rel.; \$1.

John P. Bourke to same, same; w.; \$1.

George P. Smith to Edward Butt, Lambe st.; rel.; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Rose G. Layde to Amelie C. Tykerson, Main st.; w.; \$1.

John W. Hobart to Mary E. Herbert, Circleville rd.; q.; \$1.

REVERE

Elizabeth Holderer, est. to Margaret Stevens, Pearl av.; d.; \$1000.

Arthur H. Farrington to Arthur H. Curtis, Green st. and Green creak; w.; \$1.

Samuel Curro to Edward W. Foster, Everett st.; q.; \$1.

Samuel Curro to same, Phillips and Belle Isle, George P. Martin est. to James A. Barnes, Pearl av.; d.; \$1000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 440, ward 23; F. C. H. Prescott st., 24, ward 26; Richard W. Wright, G. P. Falabella; frame dwelling.

Washington st., 507-53, ward 23; Anna W. Farst, Eugene Schwender; frame dwelling.

Edgar road, 46, ward 23; J. P. Lourdes, frame dwelling.

Saratoga st., 106-108, ward 1; the Swedish Lutheran Trinity Church, Inc.; frame.

Bethel hill st., 62, ward 17; M. Keiser, Norfolk st., 105, cor. Shirley st., ward 17; Mass. Chocolate Co.; frame, mtg.

Mass. Chocolate Co.; frame, mtg.

Norfolk st., 105, cor. Shirley st., ward 17; Mass. Chocolate Co.; frame, mtg.

Stock Market Prices Easy



London Halts

LIGHT DEMAND FOR STOCKS IS NOW APPARENT

London Support Seems to Be Lacking and Prices Are Allowed to Sag—Boston & Maine Again Weak Feature

TELEPHONE SELLS OFF

Securities prices were inclined to sag at the opening of the New York market this morning. London buying seemed to be absent and as New York's support has been chiefly due to London orders lower prices seemed to be inevitable. However the selling was not brisk. The early trading was slow.

There was the usual amount of discussion concerning the effects of the tariff revision. Traders are of the opinion that business on the exchanges will not be of important volume until something definite is known as to the effects of the new tariff on trade.

Steel was soft in New York this morning. American Telephone was a weak feature in both New York and Boston. Reading was inclined to sag with the rest of the market after holding up well for a long time.

Boston & Maine was particularly weak on the local exchange. It opened 1/4 below last night's closing at 65. Boston Elevated was steady.

Business was extremely dull during the forenoon. Price movements for the most part were unimportant. Mexican Petroleum attracted some attention. It opened up 1/2 at 60 and advanced well above 64. Baltimore & Ohio was weak. After opening off 1/4 at 99 1/2 it declined under 99. Canadian Pacific yielded about a point. The Rumely issues and Studebaker were weak.

Boston & Maine, after opening at 65 on the local exchange advanced a point and before midday dropped to 64.

American Telephone opened off 1/2 at 129 1/2 and sagged off fractionally. Boston Elevated opened off 1/4 at 97 1/2 and declined a point further.

Mexican Petroleum advanced a point further in the New York market shortly after noon. California Petroleum had a gain of more than 2 points over last night's closing. Southern Pacific was weak. The entire market was heavy at the beginning of the last hour. Local trading was quiet and without feature.

DIVIDEND IS NOT TO BE REDUCED

NEW YORK—Chairman Trumbull issued the following statement after the Chesapeake & Ohio directors' meeting: "The board sees no reason to reduce the dividend rate. The present outlook is excellent for increased business the next fiscal year over all Chesapeake & Ohio and affiliated lines. No important financing is proposed at present. The \$25,000,000 4 1/2 per cent notes now outstanding do not mature until June 1, 1914.

"Physical damage done to Chesapeake & Ohio line is estimated at not exceeding \$200,000, which will be expended gradually. As predicted, there is a considerable temporary decrease in gross due to suspension of traffic. While all Chesapeake & Ohio lines have been open for about a week from Newport News to Chicago, connections at Cincinnati are not yet ready to take care of all traffic. It is expected that by the fourth week in April gross will be normal again. Transportation expenses for April will be less than last year because of diminished movement of traffic.

"The estimated physical damage on the Hocking Valley is \$30,000 and gross is now nearly normal."

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
OTTAWA—Edison L. Pease, manager of Royal Bank of Canada, said before the banking committee of House of Commons that a syndicate of American bankers had offered \$1,000,000 for Royal Bank's good will in Cuba.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VINCENITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday: warm and bright; moderate south to south-west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; warm and bright; moderate south to south-west winds.

Excepting a few local rains in the north Pacific slope and adjoining sections, clear to partly cloudy weather prevails in nearly all districts. Pressure is low in eastern and southern sections, resulting in parts of the Southwest and generally north of about elsewhere. Temperatures are somewhat higher in the eastern districts while the rest have been cooled by remaining sections. The lowest temperature is 26 at Williston, N. D. In New England it ranges from 36 at Concord, N. H., to 38 at Boston and Providence.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 52.12 noon 60
Average temperature yesterday, 45 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington 54
New York 62
Pittsburgh 68
Nantucket 44
Albany 68
Boston 58
Chicago 70
Kansas City 68
Des Moines 68
Jacksonville 80
St. Louis 68
San Francisco 62

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal 3 pd.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can p.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
Am Cities pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
Am Cotton Oil	48	48	48	48
Am H & L pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Loco	36	36	35	35
Baldwin Loco pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Smelting	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Sugar	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am T & T	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Amansco	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Atchison	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
At Coast Line	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt & Ohio	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	80	80	80	80
Beth Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Both Steel pf.	71	71	71	71
Brooklyn R T	90 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Brunswick	8	8	8	8
Cal Petrol	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Can Pacific	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2
Cent Leather	25	25	25	25
Cent Leather pf.	93	93	93	93
Ches & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chi M & St P	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Chi & N W	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Chi & N W	34	34	34	34
Col Fuel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Col Petrol	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Detroit United Ry	75	75	75	75
Erie	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	36	36	36	36
Gen Electric	139 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Goldfield Co	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
GT Nor pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
GT Nor Or	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gug Es Co	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Harvester of N J pf.	112	112	112	112
Illinois Central	120	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Inspiration	18	18	18	18
Inter-Met	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Paper	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Paper pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kan City So.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan & Tex	26	26	26	26
Kan & Tex pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Lake Erie & West	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lehigh Valley	160	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co	34	34	34	34
Louis & Nash.	133	133	133	133
Met Petrol	60 1/2	65 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2
Met Petrol pf.	95	95	95	95
Miami	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Minn St P St M	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Missouri Pacific	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat Bliscuit	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	85	85	85	85
N Y Air Brake	70	70	70	70
N Y Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Nevada Con.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nor Pac	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Norf & West	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
One & West	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Pennsylvania	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pitts Coal	20	20	20	20
Pitts Coal pf.	83	83	83	83
Pressed Steel Car	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ray Cos	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	165 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	21	21	21	21
Rock Island pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Ry Steel Spring	33	33	33	33
Rumely Co.	35	35	34	34
Seaboard A L	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Southern Pac	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Southern Ry	26	26	26	26
Southern Ry pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Standard Milling	37	37	37	37
Stand Milling pf.	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St L & S F 1st pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Studebaker	29	29	27	27
Tenn Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Texaco	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Third Av	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Union Pac	153 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Union Pac pf.	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
U. S. R. C. & I.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U. S. Rubber	64	64	64	64
U. S. Steel	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Cop.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Wabash	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wells-F				

Financial Situation Reviewed: Industrial News

VULCAN DETINNING OUTLOOK REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY

Accumulated Dividends on Preferred Will Be Liquidated When American Can Makes Its Expected Payment—Operations Since Organization

NEW YORK—Vulcan Detinning preferred at from \$80 to \$85 a share appears to attract some attention. There is an accumulation of 21 per cent in dividends which will be paid as soon as a settlement is made with American Can in the litigation now in progress but nearing adjustment. This would mark the cost down to less than \$65 and the company is now paying 7 per cent on the preferred with every prospect of continuing it indefinitely. This would figure out better than 10 per cent on the net cost at present quotations after the accumulated dividends are liquidated.

Up to the end of the fiscal year 1908 the company did not make a very good showing in profits, but since that time it has averaged better than 11 per cent a year on the preferred stock which is a safe margin over the 7 per cent now paid. The profits, per cent on the preferred, preferred dividends, and the common or deficit after allowing for 7 per cent on the preferred, the per cent earned on the common and dividends paid on the common since organization have been as follows:

Years ended	Earned Pfd. Bal for Earn Com.	Current Pfd. Bal for Earn Com.	Total
1903	\$181,525	12,545	\$76,225
1904	20,581	2,094	4,519
1905	56,794	3,794	48,200
1906	125,474	8,361	20,478
1907	100,000	6,616	16,616
1908	71,831	4,794	12,125
1909	182,619	12,173	38,518
1910	208,653	13,916	61,065
1911	10,056	7,345	3,636
Dec. 31			25
1911	155,701	10,384	43
1912	102,270	10,824	7
	57,270	2,861	

*After deducting \$225,000 for patents charged off.

The earnings of 1912 were materially affected by the destruction by fire in November of the electrolytic plants at Seward, N. J., covering about six acres. The property loss was nothing as the plants were covered by insurance, but the interference with production was costly. The plants have now been rebuilt and are in operation again but there has been a loss from this source of three months' earnings in 1913. Outside of this, conditions are satisfactory. The production of detinned scrap is well sold ahead and the prospective output of tin is practically disposed of for the year. As production is sold largely under contract, it is possible to forecast earnings fairly accurately and 1913 promises to be a good year.

OUTCOME OF ST. PAUL BOND OFFERING NOT ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK—All but \$6,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 St. Paul 4½ per cent bond issue has been sold. It has not yet been decided whether to extend the subscription privilege or to close the books and make the distribution through the underwriting syndicate. A statement will probably be issued later.

The St. Paul bankers say the price of the unsold balance of the bond offering will be raised from 99½ to 99¾ and they expect to sell them at that price within a short time.

All bonds sold went to small individual investors and to insurance companies and savings banks. A bid was received for the entire unsold balance which was not accepted by the bankers, who intended to place the bonds in the same way that the bulk of the issue was placed.

Not a dealer was represented among the subscribers. The bankers said that the way in which small investors responded to this offer indicates that the

000 which was borrowed from the preferred stockholders will be returned to them as soon as American Can makes payment of the damages assessed against it by the court for infringing on the patents on Vulcan Detinning. It is expected that the amount which will be recovered in this way will be about \$600,000, or nearly twice the amount required to liquidate the accumulated dividends.

Winning the suit against American Can has meant that Vulcan Detinning does not have to bid so sharply for raw material and the principal competition has been eliminated in the sale of its finished products, pig tin and scrap steel. At the same time Vulcan Detinning is not without competition, but the earnings for the past few years show that it is not serious.

Working capital of Vulcan Detinning is now the largest in its history and the amount at the end of each year with the total surplus has been as follows:

March Current Working Total

Years ended Earned Com. on com. 4½%

1903 \$181,525 12,545 \$76,225 6,816

1904 20,581 2,094 4,519 2

1905 56,794 3,794 48,200

1906 125,474 8,361 20,478 1,000

1907 100,000 6,616 16,616

1908 71,831 4,794 12,125

1909 182,619 12,173 38,518

1910 208,653 13,916 61,065

1911 10,056 7,345 3,636

Dec. 31 25

1911 411,335 98,126 315,200 74,526

1912 411,439 98,349 312,400 478,796

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CHESAPEAKE'S NEED TO ENTER MONEY MARKET

Reconstruction Demands Make It Necessary for Company to Do New Financing Earlier Than Might Have Been the Case

DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

It is stated that Chesapeake & Ohio will be probably the next railroad to enter the money market. It is likely that this road could have postponed its financing somewhat longer, had it not been for the destruction of property caused by the floods in the middle West. Reconstruction demands find the treasury in unfavorable condition to meet them.

Chesapeake's financing instrument is its authorized \$125,000,000 first lien and improvement mortgage bond; which, of course, would find no market now, any more than two years ago when \$19,500,000 three year notes had to be sold out of an authorized issue of \$25,000,000, and the improvement mortgage bonds with other securities deposited as collateral.

There are \$5,500,000 notes of this issue remaining which might be sold to provide funds most urgently needed. The depletion of treasury funds in the 1912 fiscal year is shown below. Materials and supplies and securities owned are excluded for this purpose in each year.

Years ended	Current Pfd. Bal for Earn Com.	Current Working Total	Decrease
1903	\$181,525	12,545	\$76,225
1904	20,581	2,094	4,519
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REDUCTION OF BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE

NEW YORK—With a proportion of reserve to liabilities of 47.93 per cent, the Bank of England shows a gain of nearly three points on the week, although comparison with the 10-year average for the week of 48.72 per cent is still unfavorable. However, the average bank rate for the same week works out at 3.30 per cent, and even the present reduction to 4½ per cent compares unfavorably with any similar week in April in many years. Even in 1907 the bank rate was only 4 per cent, although the proportion of reserve to liabilities was under the present figure.

Reconstruction Demands Make It Necessary for Company to Do New Financing Earlier Than Might Have Been the Case

OPINIONS ARE VARIED

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INTERNATIONAL MONEY OUTLOOK NOT YET CLEAR

Results From Reduction of Foreign Bank Rates Are Still Uncertain—Lack of Confidence at Root of Situation

OPINIONS ARE VARIED

NEW YORK—While the reduction of the Bank of England rate is a favorable money market incident, as the beginning of a more satisfactory state in the world of finance, bankers here believe the money market is by no means "out of the woods." Uncertainty has now been shifted to this side. The money market here is facing what many bankers think is a problem of no usual nature.

This is confirmed by the large increase of £1,120,000 in reserve, especially in the gain in billion of £830,000 indicates that the drain to the Continent is much less severe, as this exceeds the actual arrivals from South Africa last Monday. The reduction in circulation is usual at this time, representing a further return of minor disbursements made over the quarter. In spite of the substantial gain in reserve and bullion on the week, both items are only slightly in excess of last year's figures, when the bank rate was 3½ per cent minimum.

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THE HOME FORUM

Music at Panama Celebration

The rapid rise of national hope for good composition from American musicians may properly be called an earmark of this time. There has been always demand for good music in the great American cities, but recently the supply has been remarkably increased. America has always cared for the fine arts, but perhaps only lately has America at large felt ready to support them. The talk about the musical plans for the Panama celebration, however, proves to what a high pitch public interest in music has reached in the present day.

It appears to be under discussion whether American composition as such shall take the lead in interest, and whether if a prize shall be offered for the best American opera, the best opera on an American subject or just the best opera. The argument is that the canal is not a matter of interest exclusively nor even preponderantly to America; but is of world wide importance; therefore all the plans for celebrating it should have a wide world character, glorifying the world unity toward which the achievement of the canal is so definite a step. Singing and other music societies from all over the world are planning to share in the festival. Money is being collected in distant parts to send musicians to the big feast of song which is arranged for. It is expected that the music of the exposition will be one of the most compelling features, and that no one who goes to the celebration will remain unaware not only that America is a musical nation but that this is a world of song.

Spring and Suburbanite

Work has begun in earnest; the old yard was leveled down and made smooth for seeding. This required the combined effort of the family. The man of the house improvised a roller and carefully smoothed the loamy soil; the little one, in high glee, rode on the strange chariot, to give it weight. It was getting late in the afternoon of an April day; there was a pungent odor of burning wood in the air, some one had been cleaning his yard. I wonder why a bonfire never smells just like that in midsummer. In the cool of an April evening it is the breath of spring.—Suburban Life.

Philadelphia next summer will give its 800 fire and police horses a farm vacation of two weeks, remarks the Indianapolis News.

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LOCUST BLOSSOM TIME IN WALLA WALLA



WALLA WALLA, city of Indianesque name in the state of Washington, is famous for its splendid avenues of locust trees. It is said that former President Roosevelt still speaks of the magnificent sight which the locust blossoms made when he visited the city in May, 1903.

NEW YORK'S DIGRESSIONISTS

ONE of the characteristic features of New York life is described as a group of architects who call themselves the "digressionists." They have nothing at all in common with the painting cults of the moment, albeit their trade might seem to ally them with especial patness to the cubists, or even, to stretch a joke, with the post-impressionists. But the name they have adopted has nothing to do with their handling of blocks of stone and hols of mortar or the huge posts of steel, which the fancies of the architect hang with beauty as with a garment.

No! they are digressionists in the endeavor to preserve themselves as members of the guild of artists. Modern architecture is so interwoven with such merely materialistic concerns as how the electric wiring can be accommodated and where the elevator shaft and fire escape must be located, and whether the walls are fire-proof and how the ventilation works that there is a possibility of losing sight of the purely beautiful in the hundred details of the merely mechanical. The architect is more often engrossed in columns of figures that record specifications

than he is with the plane which are to achieve a noble building. Yet the architect begins as an artist and means to be as true to his guild as were the men of yore who made splendid buildings and painted great pictures and carved noble statues, after which they went home and indited a sonnet or two for the pleasure of it.

These architects are "digressionists," and they meet once a year to decide which of them has achieved the most worthy art product in some other line than "shop," that is to say, than architecture. Most of the entries for the prize—a bronze medal appropriately decorated with a flying fish—seem to be paintings, either figures or landscapes, but sometimes a digressionist finds himself wandering off into music. This happens less often than one might suppose, who remembers that architecture has been likened to music turned to stone. Indeed the relation of music to architecture, so far as form is concerned, is very clear to musicians, and Mozart once said that he could hear his symphony all at once, survey it as a whole much as one would behold a great cathedral.

Other digressive offerings come no doubt in the form of literature, and the whole motive of the club reminds one of the saying attributed to one and another of famous men, that no savant or student or worker should be so much absorbed in his own line of work as to allow any day to pass in which he did not either hear some good music, see a good picture or read some good poetry.

High Honors for "Co-Eds"

According to the Lantern, a student journal of the Ohio State University, out of the 17 initiates to Phi Beta Kappa, the honor fraternity, 11 were women, though the men students in the university outnumber the women at a ratio of about five to one.

CHILDREN AT SYMPHONY HALL

THAT they "acted just like their bows" is the comment on some beribboned girls who were overseen and overheard at a Boston concert lately by a lady who had her eyes open to the youth about her; for it was a concert where many young people were present. She had noted with delight the demure attention paid the music by a little girl who was simply dressed in a plain serge, her hair drawn back from her face into a loose braid down her back, without superfluous silk flare of blue or rose. This little maiden watched the musicians with steady, quiet eyes, the delicately penciled brows and the softly curving lips over and over again with an evanescent ripple of expression which showed how intent the young hearer was upon the music and the music makers. She was thinking of nothing else. Sometimes she turned to the lady who sat beside her as if for confirmation of her delight in a special passage, but in the main she looked steadily ahead, poised lightly and alertly in her seat and yet with an effect of entire repose.

The other girls sat in front of the observer. They had candy and some trinket or other which they passed back and forth between them, with ill suppressed giggling and whispering. Their perky hair ribbons were canted at the fashionable angle of the moment and their bright faces showed the charming curves and dimples of little girlhood—but alas! little girlhood not trained to be considerate of other people. One could not feel wholly out of sympathy with their mirth, for they were plainly so happy and plainly so innocent of infringing on the rights of others; but one wished one's seat had not been quite so near them and that one could watch the other little music pilgrim in peace.

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For the one child was so responsive to the music that there was a pleasant time.

Coming of the Viking Folk

The strong, normal movement of a mature, educated, purposeful people into the agricultural areas of the upper Mississippi and Red River valleys naturally resulted in the grouping together of companies of Norwegians or Swedes or Danes in certain counties, says the American Historical Review. In this way Dane and Jefferson counties in Wisconsin, Winnebago county in Iowa, Freeborn, Fillmore, Ottertail and Goodhue counties in Minnesota and Cass, Traill and Grand Forks counties in North Dakota are strongly Norwegian; Winnebago in Illinois, Douglas and Burnett in Wisconsin, Chisago, Wright and Nicollet in Minnesota are Swedish counties; while the Danes are numerous in Pottawatomie and Shelby counties in Iowa, Howard in Nebraska and Pembina in North Dakota.

The comparative significance of this steady tendency of the immigrants from northern Europe to go into agricultural sections may be roughly estimated in figures. Of the native Americans, one out of six engages in agriculture in some capacity; of the Germans in the United States, one out of seven; of the Irish, one out of 12; of the Scandinavians, one out of four.

How many in the lower paths of life have exerted both virtues and abilities which I never exerted. . . . What strength, and courage and perseverance in some, in others what endurance and forbearance.—Landor.

I am quite clear that one of our worst failures is at the point where, having resolved like angels, we drop back into the old matter-of-fact life and do just what we did before, because we have always done it, and because our fathers and mothers did it; all of which may be the very reason why we should not do it.—Edward Everett Hale.

HOUSEHOLD PROBLEM EVER NEW

ONE reason why the problem of vagaries of the worker in the home affect the comfort and harmony of the whole household at any and every moment. In every form of human service is the need of a right character more marked. There must be trustworthiness, there must be a high standard of right and of refinement, order, cleanliness, which lie indeed close to aspiration for a higher good; there must be some measure of personal charm or pleasantness, adaptability, a spontaneous zeal for the comfort and happiness of others.

Then the problem of household service is interesting because it tangles so deep into the possibilities of human character. Why do we like to read novels? Because they deal with human beings. There is an endless fascination in knowing intimately the life of other people, and this is why the servant problem, as it is called, may seem sometimes to make an undue part of feminine interest. May it not be a wholesome and normal interest, however, when one remembers that the domestic helper in the home is both an intimate and a stranger? We know our immediate family, perhaps, through and through; there are no further interesting discoveries to be made as to his or her character, but the home helper new come—as she usually is nowadays—is a fresh personality, whom one may examine quite closely under the intimacies of the association in the home. The interest women take in their helpers is really a distinct advantage for the woman employed if she would only realize this and understand how to cause her employer to discover in her the characteristics that will lift the worker to a place of confidence and respect.

Redemption From Care

Shall God's great arm be around you, and shall the bosom of unfailing love be your supply and shall you go moaning and crying as if you were orphans and were neglected? Oh, let the light of Christ's love, the joy of his presence, the opening of the heavens so that you shall see Him as he is, redeem you from avianous care.—Henry Ward Beecher.

"On, On, Forever"

Beneath this starry arch
Naught resteth or is still,
But all things hold their mark,
As if by one great will:
Move me, move all; hard to the footfall!
On, on, forever!

—Harriet Martineau.

Trust only the bliss of love which is calling you openly.—Tolstoi.

TRUE SERVICE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TURE service does not betoken servility. Those men who are rightly regarded as great and whose names are forever fixed in the pages of history have recognized that the highest and best form of work is in the nature of service rather than of ruling. Their service raised them to positions of eminence instead of placing them in positions of inferiority. The Scriptures say that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and this truth is equally applicable to individuals. Service which is based on the

desire and purpose to help others to know the truth is the highest activity of man.

Many years ago a young English prince

adopted the motto, "Ich dien," (I serve),

and ever since this motto has been re-

tained by the succeeding princes of Wales.

The exalted desire to render useful

service is indeed worthy of a prince.

It was when Jacob turned away from

self-seeking and sought humbly to serve

God that he received the name of Israel,

meaning "a prince of God" (See Science

and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 308-309).

The Bible indicates that all men shall ultimately see and know their divine rank as "kings and priests

unto God."

True service is best rendered by consecrating every thought to God. There is

nothing extraordinary nor unreasonable

in this requirement. God has created

man and man belongs to God. Consecration

is merely the simple acknowledgement

of this scientific fact. Since every

thought, word and act belong to God all

our activity should be Godward. This

consecration can never make one inattentive

to one's daily duties. On the contrary,

it enables one to perform all one's

duties with greater zest, and much more

efficiently and acceptably. St. Paul re-

fers to this consecration—this sacrific-

ing and rendering sacred every detail of our

lives—as our "reasonable service."

Commenting on the popular use of the

expression "divine service," Mrs. Eddy

writes in the Christian Science text-

book: "It is sad that the phrase divine

service has come so generally to mean

public worship instead of daily deeds."

(Science and Health, p. 40).

The common desire of mortal mind is

not to serve but to rule. The same phase

of error that induces mortals to believe

that they are creators leads them to

suppose that there is something to be

gained by the exercise of despotic con-

trol. The fact never changes, however,

that God is the only creator and that

God alone governs all. The worldling's

aim is to lord it over others because he

believes this to be a sign of greatness.

Jesus showed that the Christian idea of

greatness is very different. "Whosoever

will be great among you," he said, "let

him be your minister."

True service demands spiritual right

thinking. Such thinking involves the eli-

mination of all belief in or reliance on

the evidence of the erring material sense-

senses, and the acknowledgment under every circum-

stance that God is All-in-all and that He

alone is governing man. Since God is

omnipotent we are safe in refusing to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 18, 1913

Realignment on the Tariff Issue?

It is a well-established fact that all Republicans are not protectionists, that all Democrats are not free traders. To put it in another way, neither Republicans nor Democrats may be counted in the mass as sympathizing fully with their party's tariff policy. This has been true in the past; it is particularly true of the present. Here and there, nevertheless, are indications of a desire among certain party leaders to hold individuals, as a test of party loyalty, to the tariff policy of their respective party organizations, and here and there are signs of protest and revolt against any such test. The loyalty of New England Democrats to their party policies in general may not be reasonably doubted, yet it may be reasonably doubted that the mass of New England Democrats are in sympathy with some very important features of the Underwood bill. Much less reasonably might the loyalty of Louisiana Democrats be doubted, and yet they are in open opposition to some of the proposed schedules in the Underwood bill. Lifelong Democrats in the wool and beet sugar states are wholly at variance with the Underwood provision for ultimate free sugar. But here is a case more closely in point:

John R. Tolar, president of the Tolar, Hart and Holt Knitting Mills of Fayetteville, N. C., writes the Baltimore Sun in favor of a realignment of the two principal political parties of the country under the names of "Conservative" and "Radical." He claims that there are certain indisputable reasons why the South will never be Republican, while there are certain good reasons why many of its people are desirous of leaving the Democratic party. Personally, Mr. Tolar is a protectionist who has always voted for the Democratic party. He wants an opportunity of voting for a protectionist party—a party opposed to the Democratic tariff policy—but he cannot bring himself to cast his vote for the Republican party. Therefore, in his own behalf, and in behalf of many other southerners, he seeks a realignment of the political parties of the country on the tariff issue, and the abandonment of the old party names. The Baltimore Sun thinks Mr. Tolar frank, and says it admires his honesty. Some other advocates of protection in the Democratic party, it says, are not so frank or outspoken, and it calls attention to those Democrats who are now withdrawing their sympathy from the tariff bill for which the Wilson administration stands. Of course, it sees nothing for Mr. Tolar to do but to go over to the party of protection, and with relation to all such it says: "The cause of tariff reform is so identified with the Democratic party, in every way, that a man (a Democrat) cannot oppose it and retain his party standing. . . . In the Republican or even in the Progressive party, a man may hold these views and be consistent. But the protectionist in the Democratic party is inevitably in the position of a traitor."

This comes very close to reading out of the Democratic party all who for any reason are unable or unwilling to accept the Underwood bill. Republicans who were unable or unwilling to accept the McKinley, the Dingley or the Payne-Aldrich bills were often read out of their party. It looks very much as if there would be much partisan excommunication in the next few years because of the tariff. The tariff, we suppose, will unquestionably be the issue of 1916, and it will be more closely defined than ever before in its history. It will have reached then, as the money question did in 1896, the crucial stage. It will in all probability differentiate and divide the electorate as never before, and it may well be that it will bring about the partisan realignment hoped for by Mr. Tolar and by many others, North as well as South.

Meet the Problem of the Mails

If CONGRESS will add to the duties of the postoffice department it must furnish the equipment requisite for the new tasks imposed. There is no sense or justice in visiting upon postal employees condemnation that belongs higher up. Rural delivery, postal savings banks, and the parcel post are admirable new features of the national postal system, too long delayed and still far from adequately appreciated or used. But to carry them on with a staff of workers not correspondingly increased makes inevitable intimations such as now find public expression concerning tardy handling of first and second-class mail matter. If, as it is charged, the department of late has been stampeded in the congressional appropriations, then it is not surprising that some defects should appear, but we feel that they are surprisingly few, when we remember the enormous number of pieces handled and the vast territory over which distribution must take place. Criticism based on European contrasts overlooks fundamentally different geographical conditions.

Apparently there must be further readjustment, perhaps a considerable amplification of force and facilities, before the postal service of the country will be in position to handle the largely increased mass of matter without delays here and there. To an outsider it might seem that the pressure of parcel post matter was acting in a way to prevent prompt handling of the second-class mail, if not occasionally the first-class matter. Something seems to be needed, somewhere, to keep all kinds of matter always in motion from the beginning of a journey to the very end. Perhaps train service should be amplified; perhaps there should be more clerks; very probably there should be in many instances more room for matter that means new bulk. But we believe that both the postoffice authorities and the great army of employees are alike working to effect the needed improvements, and meanwhile we feel that in the trying times that have accompanied the introduction of a new and uncertain factor in the postal service great credit is due the department and its hard-working employees that the congestion at important centers has not been allowed to cause any serious inconvenience to general business. We believe the average postoffice employee, whatever his position, has some pride in keeping his particular part of the service on time, and doubtless this professional pride of individual men lifts the department over many a difficult place in time of stress.

THE YALE authorities are protesting against the promiscuous use of the university name, and are determined, it is said, to check the tendency. Well, the name is already behind a lock and key.

A LEADING retail merchant of Boston has just gone on record unequivocally as hostile to unclean journalism and as lamenting its demoralizing effect upon youth. Former Ambassador Choate, at a meeting in the metropolis, called to honor a vigilant and unpurchasable district attorney, has deemed it pertinent to interject into an eulogy of the man some searching comments on the direct connection between journalism that flaunts news of crime and the criminality which the officer of the law is elected to suppress and punish. A senator of the United States addressed his fellow lawmakers yesterday on the topic of clean journalism.

These are a few straws showing how the current is running now. When substantial business men use their influence to promote clean news as well as honest advertising, when publicists of the eminence of Mr. Choate seriously discuss in public assemblies the relation of cause and effect that exists between conscienceless printed matter and lawless conduct, and when state and national lawmakers find it worth while to face squarely the issue of social control of journalistic methods, then it may be said that a new era has come.

The speech of Senator Works in the Senate had such concrete application as it possessed on account of a bill before Congress which aims to establish certain restrictions on journalism in the District of Columbia. But the value of the argument advanced by the senator is in its application to national conditions. What Congress might do in Washington, state Legislatures may do, if they will, in all sections of the country. Such action as already has been taken, having to do with stricter definition of what is permissible in publicity, has been taken in states of a region that is freer to act than is the Atlantic coast region, with its traditions and its conservatism. The same forward-looking habit and innovating tendency that has given Kansas journalists a formal code of ethics has led the Legislature of the state to define in terms of law what some of the standards of newspaper publishing within the commonwealth shall be hereafter.

Senator Works does well to stress other ways of bringing about reform than those which are statutory and proscriptive, needed as the latter may be. Journalists, working from within the ranks, if they will can tone up their output, can develop a closer alliance in behalf of professional and social ideals, and can boycott the offender. Educators, parents, social workers and teachers of ethics can enforce upon themselves, and on youth committed to their care, the responsibilities of right choice of newspapers. Here is a field of discrimination as to influence in the community which, if rightly worked, would at once have a tendency to make righteousness and decency profitable and their opposites economically impossible.

Springfield,
Mass.,
in Business
Training

IT HAS been brought home to many communities in these recent years that they serve themselves best by serving unselfishly. Despite all that has been said to the contrary—despite all that has been predicted to the contrary by the ultra-practical—altruism has paid dividends. And these dividends have been largest where they have been least expected. A great part of the educational and cultural work done in any community must, in the very nature of the case, be philanthropic. No town or city can live absolutely unto itself; no town or city in these times can confine itself to efforts calculated to improve exclusively the character or condition of its own people. It is the common experience of communities that they educate and train their own youth and young manhood for other fields. This is especially true of the smaller cities. Their schools are constantly graduating pupils who scatter over the country and over the continent. They do not get back, apparently, what they give to the individual. But compensation is universal, and the community that gives freely of its best to humanity is certain to be compensated generously.

In an educational and cultural way, Springfield, Mass., has for some time past been building far beyond its seeming local needs. In this particular it has provided itself with an equipment capable of meeting the requirements of a city at least twice its size. As a matter of fact, it has found that every step taken increased its opportunities. It has become known far and wide that Springfield possesses this equipment, and students from all parts of the country have been turning their footsteps in its direction. Its educational and cultural advantages have made it a broader and a brighter and a busier city, using the alliteration in no frivolous sense. They have given the city a measure of character and an air of stability that could not have been won through any other forms of communal investment.

The fact that Springfield is now about to add to its equipment a commercial high school house to cost \$600,000 speaks eloquently of its contentment with the policy it has been pursuing, and the design of that school building speaks as eloquently of the civic taste developed through the pursuit of this policy. Springfield is in the way of becoming one of the handsomest cities of its size in the country, and this is something that is coming as interest upon the altruism of its people. They have given a great deal without expecting too much of the individual beneficiaries, but they are getting back more than they gave.

NAVIGATION of the Great lakes for the season of 1913 was practically inaugurated at Buffalo this week. When it is remembered that 1912 was one of the greatest crop years in the history of the country, and that a large part of that crop is still awaiting transportation to the markets of the world, it will be seen that this year is going to be an extraordinary one on the Great lakes.

IT IS now proposed to cut the word "applause" out of speeches in the Congressional Record. It should not be cut out, however, if it is rightfully inserted. Moreover, it is one of the things that give piquancy to the Congressional Record's reports. The other things are the interruptions.

IT MAY be taken for granted that the question of riparian rights is not paramount in the low river country of the American West and South, but it would be as important as it is elsewhere if the waterfrontage throughout those sections were properly protected.

SHIPS of reinforced concrete seem to be not only on the way, but on the ways. Whoever thought that keels would some day be laid with trowels?

THERE is something incongruous in the statement that rents are advancing at a time when the tariff seems to be declining.

More Thought of Clean Journalism

SO MODEST are the directors of the port of Boston in the way of publicity that only when they appear before another board or committee in behalf of their great project or expose their proceedings in a public report is attention called to the steps of its advance. When the chairman presents the petition to the harbor line board of the federal government for approval of the filling of 168 acres of flats off Jeffries point, the public is given evidence that a feature of port development long discussed is being brought to realization. The maps of the state board of harbor and land commissioners have long carried the marks of the extension of the East Boston dock accommodations, calling for the filling of this area, it has been favored in reports and in public discussion and now comes to be the definite proposal of the board that is charged with the port's expansion. It encounters opposition from the East Boston Land Company, a corporation of eighty years' existence, engaged in the development of the large open tracts of that portion of the city and the adjacent flats on a systematic scheme of industrial use. The issue thus raised halts for the moment the beginning of the work but it is not conceivable that it can seriously embarrass the public undertaking.

The general project is no longer under discussion. It passed that stage when the Legislature, after long consideration of the needs of the port, provided the \$9,000,000 necessary to its beginning. There remains, however, the interest, which must be continuous and sustained, that the work shall proceed along lines of well-demonstrated wisdom and that the benefits to be derived by the enlarged facilities shall fully accrue to the common commercial interests. The proximity of the Boston & Albany's terminals to the East Boston tract where the docks are to be established might raise the question whether that railroad was to enjoy either an exclusive privilege in their building or even an advantage in some degree over the other transportation companies. The positive requirement that the great public work of development shall be freely open to all possible bringers of freight to the port needs no argument. The concern is the practical, one that this be safeguarded to the full.

The arrangement already in force as to the use of existing docks by which all the railroads are in equal enjoyment of the facilities seems to offer no point for criticism. It provides that the Boston port rate of freight shall be given by all the railroads and that shipments shall be brought to the docks by whatever road has the approach and without switching charges. The uniform charge of 10 cents a ton is made for the wharf privilege and contributes to the commonwealth's treasury to an extent that promises the eventual meeting of the cost of the construction. The complete following of the policy these rules indicate will keep the entire undertaking free from party privilege and make it serve the end sought in the state's enterprise. Anything less would be a violation of the design. With the state owning an area of 25,000,000 feet on the East Boston front, the request that it be put by the federal government in position to develop the holdings by the extension of the bulkhead line is so clearly in the public's interest that the arising of a private interest, even one of such magnitude as the land company, to assert some injury ought to be no more than an incident calling for the fair protection of a private claim. That it should go to the length of blocking the work of the port directors would be intolerable.

The activity widely noted in the development of ports that began in Boston cannot lag, cannot be unduly delayed by incidental contests, cannot be permitted to be narrowed in the least to a private or corporate advantage, if the end of the public's contribution is to be served.

TIMELY is the call for legislative action that will secure from the transit commission a prompt report on the feasibility and cost of providing a terminal for the Boylston subway farther east and nearer the center of the wholesale business region than the site originally named at Park street. Such a route, whether terminating at Post Office square or at the South station, would have the advantage of connecting patrons of the coming subway with the Washington street tunnel and with the Andrew square subway, as well as with lines that now center at Park street. It would tend to diminish, at the latter point, a congestion that already is portentous.

Back of this demand for reconsideration of the routing of the most important of the new subterranean traffic routes by which Boston is to transport dwellers in the western wards and suburbs of the city is the well-considered judgment of the Chamber of Commerce committees on public utilities and city planning. A poll of the firms doing business along Boylston street also would very likely indicate approval.

Common sense dictates that the new route shall make the maximum number of direct transfer connections with lines already established. The present plan does this only in indirect ways, and it multiplies the difficulties of construction by choice of a terminal at a point where there will be already a tangle. There is justice also in the demand that workers in the region of the city east of Washington street, who now have to journey to and from the junction of Tremont and Park or Boylston streets if they wish transportation, should have some consideration.

Fortunately debate of this problem has come at a time in the construction of the new subway when revision of plans can be made. It will be some months before actual construction will begin on what, under the present plan, are the last sections. Boston needs both surface and subterranean traffic routes radiating from the wholesale region of the city and passing in or near the Park square region and the Copley square territory. Such lines would give greater freedom of movement to dwellers in wards and suburbs to the west and southwest of the old section of the city.

INSTEAD of questioning and criticizing government seed, the thing to do is to plant it and see what comes up. It is pretty certain to be something more useful than the discussion that usually arises over it.

IF THERE is any truth in the story that silk weavers are using up all the old tin cans in the manufacture of their fabrics, they are likely to win added commendation from lovers of the esthetic.

A FRENCH and Spanish joint commission is engaged in marking the boundaries of Morocco. These boundaries when completed, however, will not necessarily be Morocco boundaries.

Boston's Port Interests Are Being Served